

Supreme Court alone can stop nuclear test

By ADAM RAPHAEL in Washington and ANTHONY TUCKER

Eight environmental groups appealed to the US Supreme Court yesterday a last-ditch attempt to stop the five-megaton underground nuclear explosion at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, due to go off at 10 p.m. GMT tomorrow. Meanwhile, a bitter political storm was brewing with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr P. Trudeau, telling a group of French journalists that Canada could do nothing more to stop the test short of declaring war on the United States. Senator Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, in an unusually strong statement yesterday, ascribed the test—code named Cannikin—as “dangerous and an outrage.”

The Supreme Court is now the last hope to stop the test. A United States Court Appeal refused on Wednesday, for a second time, to grant an injunction in spite of a secret memorandum from President Nixon's chief environmental adviser which said that the test could trigger a large earthquake and tsunamis.

In the memorandum, which the Federal Court ordered to be published, Dr Russell Train, chairman of the President's Environmental Council, strongly questioned the assumption by the Atomic Energy Commission that the test of the Spartan BM warhead was without danger. About the possibility of a large earthquake, the memorandum, dated December 1970, stated:

“All the earthquakes triggered by underground explosions in the various Nevada tests released substantially less energy than the explosion itself. It one could establish that this is a necessary condition then there would be no apprehension with regard to the Cannikin event. Unfortunately, this is not the case.”

“Real danger from the rigging of a large earthquake by the nuclear explosion is in a tidal wave called tsunami. As in the case of earthquakes, it is not possible at this time to assess the probability of a tsunami following the explosion. Substantially the same appraisal was made in another confidential memorandum by Dr J. W. Hadley, the AEC's chief

seismologist for Cannikin. He said:

“Qualified scientific opinion is in good agreement that the possibility of triggering a large earthquake by Cannikin is remote but real, and that this earthquake, if it took place, would be one which would have appeared later in the natural course of events.”

The US Court of Appeals was clearly disturbed by this evidence, but reluctantly concluded that it was not qualified to intervene. “In our view, the case does present a substantial question as to the legality of the proposed test. But it does not necessarily follow that plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction against the test.”

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Mitchell Harp, has said that Canada will hold the United States responsible for any damage done, and the Canadian House of Commons has passed a resolution deploring the test. A protest petition has been signed by 179,000 Canadians.

Japan, like Canada, has protested officially against the test. The major concern, in both Canada and Japan, is the possibility of environmental damage through the triggering of a major earthquake or the accidental release of radioactive material because of a “burst out.” The US has had 19 burst

outs during its nuclear test programme.

Before the first nuclear test on Amchitka 18 months ago, students demonstrated at the Canada-US border crossings, and yesterday a crowd of about 5,000 marched across the border bridge at Windsor, Ontario, and came face to face with Detroit riot police. No violence was reported. Detroit police accepted a petition of protest addressed to President Nixon.

About 3,000 demonstrators blocked the bridge between Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan, where a large effigy of President Nixon was burned in front of US border police who had sealed off the US end of the bridge.

In other demonstrations, about 1,500 students carried a coffin containing protest signatures across the “Rainbow Bridge” at Niagara, and left it at the US Customs post, while at Cornwall, Ontario, a group of student demonstrators marched across the international bridge to Roosevelt Town, and surrounded the US Customs office.

In Toronto, the US Consulate was ringed by police to protect it against a crowd of about 3,000. The demonstration was broken up by police motor vehicles without injury or arrests.

Protest picture, page 2

Union keeps political ban

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

Britain's fifth biggest union, the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, is to retain the rule which prevents Communists from holding office.

The decision was made yesterday by a majority of about three to one at a special rules conference of the union at Blackpool.

It represents a humiliating defeat for the left wing of the union which had believed itself on the brink of a revival. Even the general secretary, Mr Frank Chapple, said afterwards that he was “agreeably surprised” with the decisiveness of the result.

The vote was the most crucial of a series in which the left-wingers have challenged the national executive. Their rule means that the left will now have to accept the rule for at least another seven years; the union's next rules conference is in 1978 and the national executive, which has the power to submit rules revisions to policy conferences in the meantime, will certainly not want to reopen the issue.

The decision also means that the 420,000-strong union is continuing firmly along the path charted by its late president, Sir Leslie Cannon, who conducted a rigorous anti-Communist campaign after the ballot-rigging case which broke the Communist grip on the union in 1961. In 1964, the union introduced its rule preventing Communists from holding office.

The conference yesterday heard impassioned pleas from the left wing about democratic rights but these were dismissed by Mr Chapple, who said it was a question of barring from office people who wanted “extra rights” to hold secret meetings and “to do their own pamphleteering.”

He believed the decision was “keeping faith” with his union's membership which had bailed out in favour of the restriction seven years ago.

The leadership of the union, he said, had satisfied itself that it would not be exposed to action under the Industrial Relations Act for “unreasonable discrimination.” A consideration that had caused the national executive to vacillate about the rule at one stage.

“The history of our union will show that the ban on Communists is not unreasonable, but eminently reasonable in the circumstances we are in,” he said. He added that, if the need ever arose, the union was prepared to present the National Industrial Relations Court with “a mountain of evidence” to support its stand.

Mr Chapple said that after it became known that the executive was considering lifting the restriction because of the Industrial Relations Act the union had received protests from ordinary members. “I don't think British workers, Industrial Relations Acts or not, want Communists to hold office in any trade union. To do so is not an extension of democracy but of stupidity.”

Mr Jenkins said that after it became known that the executive was considering lifting the restriction because of the Industrial Relations Act the union had received protests from ordinary members. “I don't think British workers, Industrial Relations Acts or not, want Communists to hold office in any trade union. To do so is not an extension of democracy but of stupidity.”

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After the bomb—a bedroom of the Black Mountain bar at Hannahstown, near Belfast. Four men with sub-machine guns gave customers four minutes to escape

Jenkins firm on principle

Labour's deputy leader, Mr Roy Jenkins, last night refused to promise that he would toe the party line if the principle of Common Market entry occurred again during Commons debates. He gave a warning against a “witch-hunt in the constituencies,” and said at a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting: “I want, so far as possible, to sink differences.”

Mr Jenkins added: “I shall always endeavour to vote with the party—I did so for 23 years until last Thursday night. I do not seriously think I could be expected to undertake—without having seen what is the proposition—that I would cast a vote on a major, central principle which would be directly contrary to the clearly thought-out vote which I gave last Thursday.”

Before Mr Jenkins spoke, some MPs tried to ensure that his statement could be debated and questioned afterwards. But the P.L.P. chairman, Mr Douglas Houghton, ruled that what Mr Jenkins said would be treated as a personal statement. Questions or a debate, he said, were not desirable.

“I think there is a deep need in the party for moderating our divisions,” Mr Jenkins said. “I think this has been achieved by calming down a little and not becoming addicts of crisis. We all have to make some sacrifices. I recognise that whatever the position in strict logic, a major vote of principle is one thing and a whole series of disorganised routine divisions is another.”

“We cannot spend months voting all over the place. Nor could organised, persistent abstention be other than divisive.”

He could not be expected to vote on a major central principle which would be directly contrary to his vote last Thursday, Mr Jenkins added: “I hope this will not arise. I hope those in the party who want unity will not seek to make it arise. If it does, I must face the issue, conscious that any deputy leader, when an election is not immediately pending, cannot go against majority decisions and remain.”

“I have no intention of making rash election promises. I want so far as possible, to sink differences. I hope that others do, too.”

“I hope, therefore, we will not let this issue—where there are inevitable strong, deep continuing differences of view, however people vote—so to dominate our thoughts that we are fighting each other to fighting the Government on the many issues on which we are united.”

“We do not add to our strength if we keep the spotlight of politics centred on our own divergence of conviction. I also hope there will be a continuing which hunt in the constituencies instigated from within this Parliamentary Party.”

When nominations closed for the election of deputy leader, Mr Jenkins was opposed only by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Mr Michael Foot. Mr Houghton is opposed as chairman of the P.L.P. by Mr Norman Pentland (Chester-le-Street).

Labour now at centre of Ulster stage

Mr Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, flew to London for talks with Labour leaders yesterday, against the background of reappraisals of policy on Ulster by both the Government and the Opposition at Westminster.

The political climate was further disturbed by the news of a further resignation from Mr Lynch's parliamentary party in Dublin, which makes the prospect of a snap election in the Irish Republic a strong possibility.

Moves were afoot in the United States to make the US Government ask the United Nations Security Council to send a peace-keeping force to Ulster. And in Belfast, more than 1,000 troops carried out their biggest-ever raid, in Andersonstown.

Mr Wilson received a detailed private briefing from representatives of the Government of the Republic of Ireland on the political crisis in Dublin, which now threatens to topple Mr Lynch from the premiership. The precarious situation in the Dail has become a major factor in the situation, affecting not only the nature of any new proposals but also their timing.

Mr Faulkner's visit was unannounced. He conferred not with Ministers in Whitehall but with Mr Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary. Downing Street was not told of the visit until Mr Faulkner was already on his way.

It was said officially that the visit had been arranged 10 days ago, before the recent flurry of activity at Westminster. But Mr Faulkner arrived in London fully aware of Labour's intention to seek new initiatives, to replace what it regards as the outdated policy of the 1969 Downing Street declaration.

He was also aware of the talks which are to take place in Belfast next week between a Labour Party team led by Mr Callaghan and Mr Wedgwood Benn, and representatives of all Irish Labour party and Social Democratic organisations, north and south of the border. These talks are being billed as the avian on which a completely new policy will be hammered out.

Opposition sources said the talks with Mr Faulkner, which occupied more than an hour at Mr Wilson's London home in Lord North Street, were confined to the back page, col. 1

Poor law cash

TRAINEE solicitors are hoping to take the first step towards establishing a minimum wage by registering the association members' group of the Law Society—which represents 9,000 trainees—as a union under the Industrial Relations Act. A majority of trainees earn less than £10, some earn nothing.

Pirates in pop records will find it harder to sell their copies of commercial discs, now that 25 countries, including Britain, have signed an agreement to outlaw pirate sales. Unauthorised copies cost the record industry an estimated £100 millions a year.

Britain's Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Mr John Denson, is being withdrawn because he has a serious back complaint. The Foreign Office in London is stressing that his departure does not reflect on the improving British-Chinese relations.

Parsons and publicans may become volunteer police “Haison officers” in 150 Devon villages, because the village bobbies have been replaced by Panda car patrols. But the Devon association of parish councils, which proposed the scheme, has assured villagers that the “Haison officers” are not intended to act as informers.

Reward for the local government lobbies

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The Government's plans for replacing the existing local authorities of England and Wales by a relatively small number of new counties and districts were published yesterday. The Bill shows that the intensive lobbying since the reorganisation White Paper of last February has not been all in vain.

But over the faint applause from the leaders of the boroughs and shires came some predictable growls of discontent at changes which had come not far enough, or too far for the tranquility of tradition's guardians.

The Bill covers the organisation and functions of local government outside Greater London, and includes provisions for the membership, proceedings, and management of local authorities. Some provisions apply to Greater London authorities as well.

The office of alderman will disappear except in Greater London; councillors will be able to claim taxable allowances for the time spent on council business; and hundreds of Whitehall controls over local government activities will be lifted.

The Government hopes to get the Bill through as quickly as possible, so that existing authorities can get down to the enormous task of creating new authorities, merging existing ones, and transferring duties from one level to another.

It is, however, prepared for a fairly lengthy debate on the still highly controversial questions of new boundaries and the division of functions. Another Bill, covering the reorganisation of local government, is expected a year from now. The new authorities will start work on April 1, 1974.

The main boundary changes from the White Paper proposals involve the creation of a new Humberside authority for both banks of the estuary, the division of Glamorgan into three instead of two new counties; and a general drawing in of boundaries around the six metropolitan areas. In the sharing of functions, the Government is giving more power to the new county districts, which include many large cities now exercising all local

government functions in their own areas.

The Association of Municipal Corporations, representing the boroughs, found the boundary proposals disheartening and thought the extra powers proposed for district councils did not go far enough. “A tremendous responsibility will fall on the urban members of the new county councils to make the new system work fairly,” a spokesman said.

The Urban and Rural District Councils' Associations were rather more warm in their praise for the transfer of functions but also thought that the Bill did not go far enough. “The associations will hardly be convinced that this still limited allocation of functions justified the much larger new district councils in England. The new Welsh districts far more what better... but even here there is still room for consider-

able improvement if the right balance is to be struck.”

The County Councils' Association called the proposals for sharing planning and highways functions between county and district levels retrograde and wholly unacceptable, and said that the creation of a South Glamorgan authority dominated by Cardiff was unnecessary and inconsistent with the principles applied in the rest of the country.

The urban and rural were particularly pleased about the decision to tighten the metropolitan boundaries but the Town and Country Planning Association's director, Mr David Hall, described this as an appalling step which would mean the creation of enormously complex joint plans for the urban metropolitan areas and their surrounding rural counties.

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Ship of State sails into icy waters

By Norman Shrapnel, Parliamentary Correspondent

WHO WOULD have thought yesterday's foreign affairs debate in the Commons would have blown up into such a spirited naval occasion.

The omens were not good. A torpid audience listened to the Foreign Secretary with the air of people who found themselves transported back in time. They might have been attending a review from one of the bleaker days of the cold war, with the late John Foster Dulles taking the salute.

True, Sir Alec glimpsed a patch of blue sky, but he was not allowing himself to be carried away by them. It was when his shadow hove into view that the scene brightened, freshened, and became invigoratingly choppy. Not only did Mr Denis Healey spy a deep-seated reluctance on the Foreign Secretary's part to sail into modern times, but he accused

Sir Alec of deliberate go-slow tactics in the betterment of East-West relations.

“We have already moved into the twilight of the cold war,” according to Mr Healey. President Nixon was flying off to Peking and Moscow, but what were we doing? What part was Sir Alec playing in these fruitless efforts to improve relations? Expelling some Russian trade spies with a barrage of publicity seemed to Mr Healey a rum way of running a detente.

The Tories were furious at this attack since Sir Alec had defended his expulsions with something approaching fervour and had called it a “necessary clearing of the air.” If Mr Healey thought otherwise let him say so, and we should then know exactly where we stood.

Well, Mr Healey did think

otherwise, and he did say so—at considerable length, and with a final twist of scorn. If the damage was mercifully less than it might have been, Mr Healey implied, this was only because nobody else took the affair anything like as seriously as we professed to. The Americans, the Germans, the French, even the Russians, had evidently noticed that we have sailed quite a long way past the fifties.

Things got even hotter when Mr Healey turned to the move for a Rhododendron settlement, towards which Sir Alec had told the House that considerable progress had been made, “though there are considerable difficulties still in the way.” A settlement within the ambit of the Five Principles, Sir Alec was confident, would “make the African landscape much less bleak.”

But Smith has proclaimed that he does not believe in any of these principles, Mr Healey objected. He had a great deal to say about Smith, and it was then that the review alarmingly turned into a naval engagement—a brisk hand-to-hand skirmish with the Admiral's barge.

Rear-Admiral Morgan Giles, a bluff back-bencher with an enormous red buttonhole, could bear no more. He sprang to his feet and called the Shadow Foreign Secretary to attention. Smith—what was all this about Smith? Say Mister, he ordered, when you refer to a Head of State.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Senate vote to split foreign aid a blow to Mr Nixon

Washington, November 4
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted by nine to seven today to divide foreign aid into three separate economic, humanitarian, and mili-

New 'cold war' feared

By PATRICK KEATLEY,
Diplomatic Correspondent

The first round of talks between Britain and Iceland over the proposed extension of the 12-mile limit to 200 miles in the North Atlantic yesterday with agreement to hold the second phase in Reykjavik in December or January.

But the tactful phrases used by officials on both sides after the discussions could not disguise the fact that they still disagree over legal rights and policies. The prospect of a new "cold war" similar to the one of 1945, remains.

Iceland, under the new left-wing Government which came to power in last summer's general election, is pledged to put the 200-mile limit into operation by next September 1.

If this is to mean anything, she will have to enforce it with gunboats. And it Britain asserts the right of her trawlers to fish within the limit, she will have to operate a counter-enforcement system with Royal Navy ships.

The nightmare, however, remains on the horizon while the officials hope to find forms of words and possible formulas to avert a crisis. Britain has suggested that joint agreement on a new system of conservation to preserve the size of the present shoals of fish, might be an alternative to the unilateral imposition of fishing limits.

tary Bills, a blow to the Administration's efforts to resurrect an integrated programme.

Senator Muskie reported the development when he left a private meeting during which members discussed anew foreign aid programme after Friday's defeat of the Administration's Aid Bill.

A spokesman for the Secretary of State, said earlier that Mr Rogers, who appeared before the committee yesterday, felt the present aid programme should continue until a sensible and balanced reform package was produced.

"The Secretary believes it is not possible to handle foreign aid on what amounts to a cut and paste basis," the spokesman said.

The committee's action could seriously weaken the Administration's efforts to obtain military aid for some nations, Senate sources said.

Administration strategy was to seek the passage of foreign aid as a unified package in the hopes that the general support for technical assistance and relief to Pakistani refugees would gain the votes of Senators opposed to military aid. One source said that at least forty of the 100 Senators were likely to vote against military aid as a separate package.

Rising Senate opposition to providing weapons for such governments as those in Greece and Brazil, with concern over deeper American involvement in Indo-China, particularly Cambodia, led many liberals to join traditional conservative opponents of foreign aid to defeat the Administration Bill by 41 to 27 votes.

Differences between the Administration and the committee on the fundamental shape of any new foreign aid legislation appeared to be as wide as ever.

Noting that the existing authority to run the 25-year foreign aid programme expires a week on Monday, the State Department's spokesman, Mr Charles Bray, said he did not see how it would be possible for

the committee to give quickly the kind of careful consideration needed to write a new Bill.

The US Senate Finance Committee voted today to give President Nixon authority to raise the surcharge on foreign imports to 15 per cent. The surcharge, imposed on August 15, had a ceiling of 10 per cent, but was lower for a large number of goods and applied to only about half of imported products. — Reuters and UPI.

UNESCO is 25 years old

From our Correspondent

Paris, November 4
President Pompidou inaugurated the twenty fifth anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) here today and called for greater effort to overcome the dehumanising processes that, he said, inevitably accompanied rapid technological and scientific progress.

One of the basic problems of contemporary society, President Pompidou told the audience of delegates from 125 United Nations member countries was to reconcile the creation of man's intelligence with the obscure compulsion of human instinct. It would be absurd to hold up scientific research and its applications, but it was also pointless to deny that they were a servitude as well as a service.

The delegates were officially welcomed by the secretary of the Unesco General Conference, Senator Attilio Dell'Oro, of Argentina, and another speaker was Lord Hailsham, who recalled that Unesco's first session was held in the United Kingdom.



A demonstrator brandishes a ripped US flag in a Canadian protest yesterday against the proposed American nuclear test on Amchitka Island, Alaska. The 1,000 demonstrators marched across the Ambassador Bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, temporarily closing it to traffic.

Hint of final push to clinch a Rhodesia settlement

By PATRICK KEATLEY

are being continued by parliamentary action next Wednesday could be readily and speedily unscrambled if there were a successful settlement.

In the Commons yesterday, Sir Alec spoke of "considerable difficulties still in the way of any settlement," but he was also prepared to add that there had been "a lot of progress" in the rounds of talks which have taken place in Salisbury, led by his special emissary, Lord Goodman.

The important hint of determination in Whitehall to get a settlement came after Sir Alec had made the ritual reference to the five principles which protect African political rights and must govern the terms of any settlement.

He then went on to say that an agreement conferring legal independence on Rhodesia would represent "an enormous contribution to harmonious living on the continent of Africa." The Foreign Secretary then added: "We must try to achieve it, otherwise the African landscape is very bleak. MPs were left with the clear impression that Sir Alec, and perhaps even more Mr Heath, are determined to make the final push now to clinch a deal with the Smith regime."

In Washington, a joint Congressional conference committee yesterday approved of the lifting of the United States embargo on imports of Rhodesian chrome. The chrome issue was included in a compromise version of a \$21,000 million (£8,400 million) military procurement Bill.

The committee had tentatively decided earlier this week to go along with the Senate, which had earlier voted to lift the embargo. The Bill, including the chrome amendment, sponsored by Senator Harry Byrd (Independent-Democrat, Virginia) now goes back to the Senate and the House of Representatives for final approval.

Mr Nixon cautious on Bengal

Washington, November 4

President Nixon told Mrs Gandhi here today that the United States would try to encourage a political settlement of the East Pakistan crisis without either intervening openly or abandoning quiet diplomacy behind the scenes.

The White House spokesman, Mr Ronald Ziegler, said that the President's talk with the Indian Prime Minister had been straightforward but held in a friendly atmosphere.

Mrs Gandhi had said publicly a few hours earlier that she had come to the White House looking for a better understanding from the President about India's position in its tense confrontation with Pakistan. The account of the meeting as relayed by Mr Ziegler indicated, however, that the two leaders had failed to narrow their differences.

Mr Ziegler said they would meet again tomorrow for a session that was not listed in Mrs Gandhi's original programme. Mr Nixon had always anticipated holding further talks with Mrs Gandhi even though they had not been announced formally, he added.

Mr Ziegler said the United States wanted to do what it could to ease the suffering of millions of refugees who had fled from East Pakistan to India. But on the overall crisis and relations between India and Pakistan, he said, "there are some severe limits on what we can achieve."

At the same time, he added, the world should not conclude that the United States was sitting back and letting events take their course. He disclosed that President Nixon had made contacts with President Yahya Khan of Pakistan, but he declined to elaborate or say when they took place. — Reuters.

Mariner-9 nears Mars

Mariner-9's twin cameras will start taking pictures of Mars tomorrow when it goes into orbit around the planet after a journey lasting 167 days. It will circle Mars for 6 months, and the cameras to map about 70 per cent of the surface in three months.

Rebel bishops refuse to vote

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, November 4
The bishops in the Vatican refused today to vote on a revision of a revised text on subject of the priesthood, celibacy in particular. The rebellion appeared to be fostered by both the conservative and progressive bishops.

No one was satisfied with the wording and/or content of the statements submitted to them for their approval, and the man commission, which had been given the impossible task of revising the original text, let it be known that the amendments proposed by the bishops, had failed.

During this morning's session, bishop after bishop got up to ask what had happened to the amendments, since the "revised" version was virtually the same as the one they had rejected earlier. They demanded to know what the commission thought it was doing. Why had the bishops been asked to submit amendments when they were rejected by the commission?

"Surely," exclaimed an African bishop, "we have been brought here to have our minds changed. We have been asked to look at it from a different point of view. The bishops are being asked to do — and on the head of a pin."

Another session was called this afternoon to clear the air and calm the nerves. The commission, it was explained, had worked hard day and night and had done its best. They had discarded the proposed amendments if they were in conflict with parts of the document which already had been approved.

The six members were not contrite, because they knew they had the backing of the highest authority, a phrase which, while it might be the supreme pontiff. Nevertheless, they would work again all through the coming night and by tomorrow morning they would try to produce another text which would be acceptable to the bishops.

The probable outcome of all this will be forecast by the celibacy question to be put back into the Pope's hands and no final vote be held at this time. The synod is already running a week longer than planned, the bishops want to go home, the celibacy question may remain suspended in mid-air and the synod announced for tomorrow afternoon may not take place at all. No one seems to know what the synod will vote on the world justice document, the only other subject on the agenda, since tomorrow should be the last working day.

Today's revolt was not only against the inadequacy of the commission and the text it produced, but also against the procedure of the synod which seems to be manipulated by the presiding powers.

Plea for death in peace

Melbourne, November 4
Sir Frank Macfarlane Burner, who shared a Nobel Prize for medicine in 1950, said here today, "It isn't fair to make people die twice." Sir Frank, aged 72, who is a professor at the University of Melbourne, doesn't want his life prolonged artificially, and keeps in his wallet a note in his own handwriting, addressed "to whom it may concern."

The note says he wants any prolonged unconsciousness left to nature's course "without benefit of intensive care or resuscitation ward."

US taking treaty obligations 'too lightly'

By STEPHEN M. SCHWABEL, Professor of International Law in the School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, Baltimore

President Nixon has had a good deal to say about the rule of law, internationally as well as nationally, especially when he was Vice-President under General Eisenhower. Democratic ideals and the rule of law marched together, in his view, while, in contrast, the dictatorship of the proletariat was notorious for its record of broken treaties.

More recently Nixon has said less about the world rule of law. More important, the United States gives signs of emerging in the front rank of treaty-breakers.

Violations of treaties by states are, of course, not unusual, though they are far less common than often supposed. The great instances of treaty violation or alleged violation tend to concentrate in problems of war and peace.

What is relatively new is that in areas which go much less to the heart of a state's security, actual or perceived, and where the law is clear, the US has increasingly shown contempt of the law.

Four cases may be cited: ● A substantial number of members of Congress and the Senate have indicated that they

may oppose payment of at least part of the UN assessment upon the United States in protest at the vote to oust Taiwan in favour of Peking.

The United Nations might well have acted unsoundly in unseating as it does the chances of that entity's continuing independence of Communist rule — but it did not act unlawfully.

However, the United States (whether or not on congressional initiative) threatens or seems to threaten to react illegally to a policy decision with which it, or important elements of its Congress, disagree.

● A second case goes back 14 months, when US labour leader George Meany appeared before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives to urge that the United States threaten to withhold its assessed contribution to the International Labour Organisation if it failed to pay these binding assessments in violation of US legal obligations.

After a while, the Administration adopted a unified policy in favour of payment. Nixon has publicly set out that policy, and Secretary of State William Rogers forcefully, if belatedly, has stated

the case for payment. Even George Meany has reversed himself and called for payment. But the full influence of the White House has not really been brought into play. Pressure has not been exerted. The impression in Congress is that the President does not care, while Congressman Rooney does — and as long as that impression prevails, so does Rooney.

● A third case arose in early October. The Senate has voted to require the United States to stop the import of chrome from Rhodesia. This imports would violate a universal ban on importation of certain Rhodesian products imposed by binding resolution of the United Nations Security Council. The United States legally could have vetoed that resolution. It voted for it. Pursuant to it, and to his authority under the United Nations Participation Act, President Johnson ordered that imports of chrome from Rhodesia to the United States

cease. Again, in this case, there is no controversy about the international law of the matter — it is absolutely clear that the United States is bound not to import Rhodesian chrome and that, if it does, it will violate its obligations under the treaty, namely the United Nations Charter.

In this case, too, there is the pattern of right-wing Congressional initiative coupled with White House compliance. The Secretary of State reportedly voiced opposition to the congressional move when he sent a visiting delegation of the Organisation for African Unity. But the President has remained silent and there is no indication that he will refuse to go along with this violation of the Charter.

● The fourth example is that of the international aspects of Nixon's economic programme. The surcharge, among other measures, violates United States obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The closing of the gold window does not comport with the US obligations under the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund, in the Administration, in deciding

upon these illegal steps, weighed their negative impact upon the international legal structure, there has been no public sign of it. These measures have, however, aroused less international criticism on legal grounds than on grounds of economics, equity and diplomacy. This, in part, is because it is widely recognised that, in this case (unlike the foregoing three) the US has had good reason to act, and because other States had earlier violated their GATT and IMF obligations when economic crisis impelled them to do so.

Yet the obdurate diplomatic stance taken by the Secretary of the Treasury has tended to dissipate the initial understanding with which US measures were received. Criticism of the lack of law as well as of fact on the US side is considerable.

Performance of treaty obligations is important if the "credibility" of the US is important. To be credible is simply to be believed. If the United States persists in violating or threatening to violate indisputable treaty obligations, other States will be less inclined to credit its new commitments. — Washington Post.

TELEVISION

REVIEW looks at Dostoevsky, 150 years after birth — with bits from the novels as Classically Serialised, and Ian Holm (BBC-2, 9.20). "Line-Up" tries its third regional debate, from Birmingham on television and immigrants (BBC-2, 10.45). Between-times, a come-back for "Talk-back," jazzed-up, earlier, and more effective (BBC-1, 10.10). Elsewhere, can Margaret Lockwood clear the boy whose case she hotched up last week? ("Justice," ITV, 9.0).

- BBC-1**
9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools. "Colleges: 9.38 Out of the Past; 10.0 Look and Read; 10.20-10.45 Growth of Modern Wales; 11.5-11.25 Scene-Solo; 11.35 Music Time. 10 p.m. Can't Bobol. 10.45 Mary, Mungo, Midge: Watch with Mother. 11.45 News. 11.55-12.00. 12.00-12.15. 12.15-12.30. 12.30-12.45. 12.45-1.00. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-5.00. 5.00-5.15. 5.15-5.30. 5.30-5.45. 5.45-6.00. 6.00-6.15. 6.15-6.30. 6.30-6.45. 6.45-7.00. 7.00-7.15. 7.15-7.30. 7.30-7.45. 7.45-8.00. 8.00-8.15. 8.15-8.30. 8.30-8.45. 8.45-9.00. 9.00-9.15. 9.15-9.30. 9.30-9.45. 9.45-10.00. 10.00-10.15. 10.15-10.30. 10.30-10.45. 10.45-11.00. 11.00-11.15. 11.15-11.30. 11.30-11.45. 11.45-12.00. 12.00-12.15. 12.15-12.30. 12.30-12.45. 12.45-1.00. 1.00-1.15. 1.15-1.30. 1.30-1.45. 1.45-2.00. 2.00-2.15. 2.15-2.30. 2.30-2.45. 2.45-3.00. 3.00-3.15. 3.15-3.30. 3.30-3.45. 3.45-4.00. 4.00-4.15. 4.15-4.30. 4.30-4.45. 4.45-5.00. 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Six to demand cheaper dollar

Versailles, November 4

The European Economic Community is to press for an undervalued dollar as part of a general realignment of world currencies, the French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, said here today. Speaking at a meeting of the EEC Finance Ministers, he said the undervaluation of the dollar was not the only key to a solution of the present international monetary crisis, but it would help to solve a lot of problems.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, who presided over the one-day meeting, said it would be useful to start talking about figures for a realignment when there was a meeting for negotiations to get the dollar down. For this, the United States must express its willingness to take part. As a country with a basic balance of payments disequilibrium, the United States was under an obligation to devalue its currency.

M. Giscard d'Estaing said the six Ministers would meet again in Rome before their next negotiating session with the Americans to work out details of their position. The meeting with the Americans would begin in Rome on November 22.

The French Minister said the intention of the Ministers here today was directed mainly towards a world-wide solution of the problem. Only if this proved impossible should the Community members try to reach an interim settlement among themselves.

Stumbling block

M. Giscard d'Estaing said the situation within the EEC on which the six are still divided, was not discussed today. The main stumbling block here is the deep-rooted divergence between France and West Germany, and M. Giscard d'Estaing said this would be tackled at the forthcoming summit meeting between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt.

Questioned about the position of the French franc in any international currency realignment, M. Giscard d'Estaing said France remained opposed to any alteration in the franc's current parity. The Government's policy continued to be the maintenance of the parity of the franc as it is defined in the statutes of the international monetary fund.

EEC officials commenting on today's meeting said it had become clear that for the Community the way forward remained blocked until Washington committed itself to devaluation. Another factor to emerge, they said was France's strategy of aiming at a world-wide solution in which Common Market problems would automatically be settled. If progress could be made with the United States and other members of the Group of Ten, then the six would be saved the painful process of trying to reconcile its own internal differences. — Reuter.

Anthony Harris, page 15

Britain to give EFTA notice at end of year

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, November 4

Britain will leave EFTA at the end of 1972, the day before the Community's new rules come into force, it was announced today. Since EFTA rules require a year's notice, Britain will hand in its formal resignation on December 31 this year.

Mr. Rippon announced this at today's EFTA Ministerial Council. It was a natural consequence of last week's parliamentary decision to join the EEC.

There were a few pangs of sentimental regret among Britain's partners in EFTA when Mr. Rippon said that the country which had been the moving spirit behind the decision to set up an industrial free trade area as a protection society against the EEC was withdrawing to the bosom of the EEC.

Denmark and Norway, the other two EFTA countries that hope to join the Community, will not feel free to give notice of withdrawal from EFTA until they have had their required popular consultations and ratified the Treaty of Accession to the EEC. If they are to join the EEC with Britain on January 1, 1973, they will probably have to persuade EFTA to wait the rule that members must give a full year's notice to quit.

There is no question of EFTA breaking up altogether. The EFTA neutrals — Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Finland, and Iceland will maintain the organisation. But their main concern now is to ensure that Britain, Denmark, and Norway will fight to secure acceptable free trade arrangements for the EFTA neutrals before the beginning of 1973.

In the communiqué issued after today's discussion on European integration there is a renewed promise by candidate countries and by the neutrals. The Community speaks of "The strong interest which EFTA Ministers have expressed, and which they reaffirm in safeguarding as an important part of an enlarged European Community the free trade already established between EFTA countries."

Although Britain abandoned any former commitment to stand by its EFTA partners when the EEC membership negotiations first began, Mr. Rippon gave a pledge today that Britain would do its best to get satisfactory arrangements for those EFTA partners that do not seek full membership. He insisted that he would speak with the same voice in Brussels as in Geneva.

But there is no doubt about the difficulties ahead. The Community has not yet agreed on a negotiating mandate with the EFTA neutrals. A partial mandate, enough to make a start in negotiations, will probably be found on Monday when the EEC Council of Ministers meets.

Scheel wants closer EEC consultation

The EEC Foreign Ministers are due to meet in Rome today and Hella Pick writes that the West German representative, Herr Scheel, is expected to stress the need for closer political consultations between the member countries. He is also likely to suggest that a proposal for a standing consultative committee with the United States, should be reconsidered.

The Ministers who are meeting for one of their regular consultations on foreign policy coordination are to be joined by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Foreign Ministers of the other candidate countries tomorrow.

It is doubtful whether Herr Scheel will raise much enthusiasm from the French. They have a much more cautious approach to the idea of institutionalising political consultations at this stage. Britain would certainly want to discuss such questions at the summit of the enlarged Community which has been proposed for next year.

The German move is prompted by the rapidly changing international situation. Obviously they do not expect any decisions to be taken at this weekend's meeting. But the German Government believes that the Community must work towards establishing a dialogue with the United States on the broad range of problems that have been created by resident Nixon's effort to redress the American balance of payments. This, they argue, requires some degree of consensus within the enlarged Community. The feeling in Bonn is that the EEC's rather leisurely approach to political consultation has been overtaken by events.

Biannual meetings of Foreign Ministers, complemented only by occasional meetings between senior officials is not enough. The EEC must find a common voice to negotiate with the United States not only on economic and monetary matters but on trade, on defence burden sharing, on East-West security, and the whole Pandora's box of problems that has been opened by the Nixon move.

The French feel that the time is not ripe for such an ambitious approach, and that the Community should first concentrate on achieving internal economic cohesion. Britain, too, feels that the pace of political coordination must not be forced.

Chiang plans bigger say for the Taiwanese

From DONALD BREMNER: Taipei, November 4

Domination of the native-born Taiwanese by Chinese exiles has been a hall mark of Chiang Kai-shek's regime since he fled here 22 years ago. The result has been chronic dissatisfaction among the Taiwanese, and criticism from abroad.

Now, expelled from the United Nations and facing a rising challenge from Peking for the future of Taiwan, Chiang's Government appears to be on the verge of a historic change of course.

Taiwanese, who make up 85 per cent of the population, are to be given a larger voice in the Government. How much larger and how soon are not yet clear, but it is highly unlikely that they will gain control of major Government bodies.

Nevertheless the dividends of a move to involve the Taiwanese more widely in the Central Government could be considerable. It would undercut the charge that Chiang's is a minority Government sitting on the backs of the majority. The Nationalist Chinese would thus look more attractive at a time when it needs friends.

The Taiwanese, finally given a chance to help run Taiwan at national as well as local level, would be less dissatisfied, and hence less receptive to Peking's blandishments. The Nationalists would thus have a stronger base at home for the difficult times ahead.

Moreover, the groundwork would be laid for any eventual decision to drop the pretence of being the Government of all China, and to declare Taiwan an independent republic, thwarting Peking's claim to the island as one of its provinces. This step, however, is probably out of the question as long as Chiang, whose life is wrapped up in the cause of regaining the mainland, remains in power.

Soon after Peking was admitted to the United Nations, the central committee of Chiang's Kuomintang Party met in emergency session and adopted a resolution of intentions for the future. Among the 14 points

was a pledge to "strengthen" the three central parliamentary organisations. Early this week, Chang Po-shu, secretary-general of the party, said the "renewal" of the three bodies would be carried out "in the near future."

He said it was urgent "to wipe out the social discrepancies that are being generated by the rapidly changing society." Chang, a university professor educated in Japan, is regarded as a moderate who favours greater Taiwanese participation in Government.

Another senior party official, Hsu Wen-yuan, said vacancies in the three parliamentary bodies would be filled rather than dismissing old members and holding completely new elections.

He noted that while some of the original members of the National Assembly were elected to represent districts on the Chinese mainland 24 years ago, others were selected from organisations and occupational groups. He indicated that some of the new members to fill empty seats would be selected from organisations in Taiwan and thus would not be tied to a geographical area.

Hsu declined to answer directly whether most of the new members would be native Taiwanese as opposed to families of those Chinese who came from the mainland with Chiang Kai-shek. But he indicated that although the method of choosing the new members was still under discussion, there was general agreement in the party that they should include a large proportion of "local" people.

If elections are held for all the vacancies in the three bodies, they will be the first of their kind since 1947 when the Nationalists were still in power on the mainland. Partial elections were held in 1969 in just the Taipei area to select 15 new National Assembly members and 11 members of the legislative Yuan.

In the years since 1947 half the seats in the three bodies have become vacant through deaths, defections, and other reasons.

In the National Assembly, which elects the President and Vice-President and amends the Constitution, only 1,382 members are left of the 2,961 elected in 1947.

The Legislative Yuan, which deals with budgetary and other Bills, is down to 429 members from the 759 elected in 1947. The Control Yuan, which acts as a government watchdog, has 56 members left of the original 180.

Getting a larger share of seats in these bodies would give the native Taiwanese a stronger voice, although the top Government positions would still be in the hands of mainlanders, President Chiang, Vice-President Yen Chia-ku, and Premier Yen Chia-ku, son of the President.

Chiang's six-year term ends next March, but there have been calls for him to serve another term in spite of his 84 years. The UN setback may lead him to decide that Nationalist China needs him at the helm. If he is unable to finish his term, it is widely assumed that Vice-President Yen would become President, with Chiang's son, Chiang Kai-kuo, moving up to the premiership.

Perhaps by that time, Taiwanese will hold enough seats in the National Assembly to affect the choice of the President and Vice-President. Already there is considerable support among mainlanders as well as Taiwanese for having a Taiwanese Vice-President.

But if the mainlanders do not deliver on the current promises, the Taiwanese will be further disillusioned that would leave a bigger opening for propaganda broadcasts from the mainland to compare the treatment of minorities in China under Communist rule with the treatment of the Taiwanese majority under Kuomintang rule. — Los Angeles Times.

Israel looks south for new friends

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, November 4



Four African heads of state meet the chairman of the Israeli Parliament, Mr. Reuven Barkat. They are General Mobutu of Zaire, Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, and the Nigerian President General Gowon.

The competition is partly diplomatic. Egypt wants to line up as many votes as possible at the coming climactic United Nations debate on the Middle East. It is also strategic. There is growing Arab concern about Israeli penetration of the Arab world's East African neighbours. In broad ideological terms the Arabs appear likely to get the best of it in the long run, while Israel, with technical and military aid, appeals more to the special interests of individual States and rulers.

The peace mission grew originally out of the June Conference of the Organisation of African Unity, which, supporting the Egyptian position, called on Israel to withdraw from all occupied territories. Apart from their sheer weight on the African continent the Arabs can scarcely fail to make an impact by pointing to what they consider to be the obvious affinities between Israel and South Africa.

In fact Israel helped to do their work for them this year when, shortly before the OAU conference, it contributed the total sum of \$2,800 to African liberation movements. This prompted Mr. Vorster to say, "I don't see how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," and his Government retaliated by imposing restrictions on the transfer of funds from South Africa's Jewish community to Israel.

It is not the first time that South Africa, insulted by Israel's efforts to win friends in black Africa, has done this. It did it in 1961 when, during a visit by an African leader to Israel, the Israeli Government declared apartheid to be "disadvantageous" to non-whites and cast an anti-apartheid vote at the UN. The South African Government was very bitter and began to ask indignantly and embarrassingly, what was the difference between the way Israel seeks to maintain itself among the Arabs and the way the Afrikaners maintain themselves in South Africa.

Since it came to power in 1948 the Nationalist Party had been a fervent admirer of Israel, seeing in it what it saw in South Africa — a little country hemmed in by enemies, an outpost of civilisation, an anti-Communist bastion. Virulently anti-semitic before 1948, the Nationalists have since favoured South Africa's Jewish community, whose representative leaders responded with a change of stance on apartheid.

Among the favours have been special concessions allowing the Jewish community, which is fervently Zionist, to contribute far more to Israel per capita than any other Jewish community. In spite of periodic difficulties, relations between Israel and South Africa, though discreet, remain close. Military cooperation includes the manufacture of Israeli "Uzi" submachine guns. The South African restrictions on Zionist funds for Israel have been lifted for a second time.

In offending South Africa, Israel gained nothing with black Africa — if anything the reverse. It was seen as a provocation at Arab expense. Seven guerrilla organisations working through the OAU's "liberation committee" informally urged acceptance of the Israeli donation — which they suggested should then be passed on to Fatah. The OAU contented itself with letting the matter drop.

However, in spite of this Arab success, Israel's relations with many African States remain good and the Arabs are now concerned at the signs of Israeli penetration, through military aid, of neighbouring East African countries like Ethiopia and Uganda. The security of the Red Sea area, in the light of Israel's activities in Ethiopia, is expected to be on the agenda of forthcoming meetings of Arab Foreign and Defence Ministers.

Recently "Al-Ahram" disclosed that the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Chaim Bar-Lev, had made a secret visit to Addis Ababa. According to the Cairo paper, his purpose was to conclude a deal under which Israel, already well entrenched with advisers in the army and security services, would supply a radar system on the Red Sea coast as well as patrol and missile boats, to be used to stop the infiltration of arms supplies by Eritrean rebels. In return Israel would secure a military presence to counter any Arab threat to its shipping. Egypt made strenuous overtures to Ethiopia about what it called this "grave development."

Ethiopia's ties with Israel stem partly from traditional antagonism towards the Arab world, kept alive at present by Arab support for the Eritrean rebels. But although, according to this week, Egypt is one of the Arab countries still supporting the movement, this support is unlikely to amount to very much. Egypt's post-1967 diplomatic flexibility requires that it should avoid such imbricolos and by turning a blind eye to existing Ethiopian relations

with Israel prevent them from deepening.

Ethiopia's Arab neighbour, Sudan, now appears following this line too. In his current visit to Ethiopia, the Sudanese President, General Numeiri, will probably try to consolidate the deal he has already tentatively concluded — the ending of Sudanese help for the Eritreans in return for the ending of Ethiopian help for the Anyanya rebels of South Sudan.

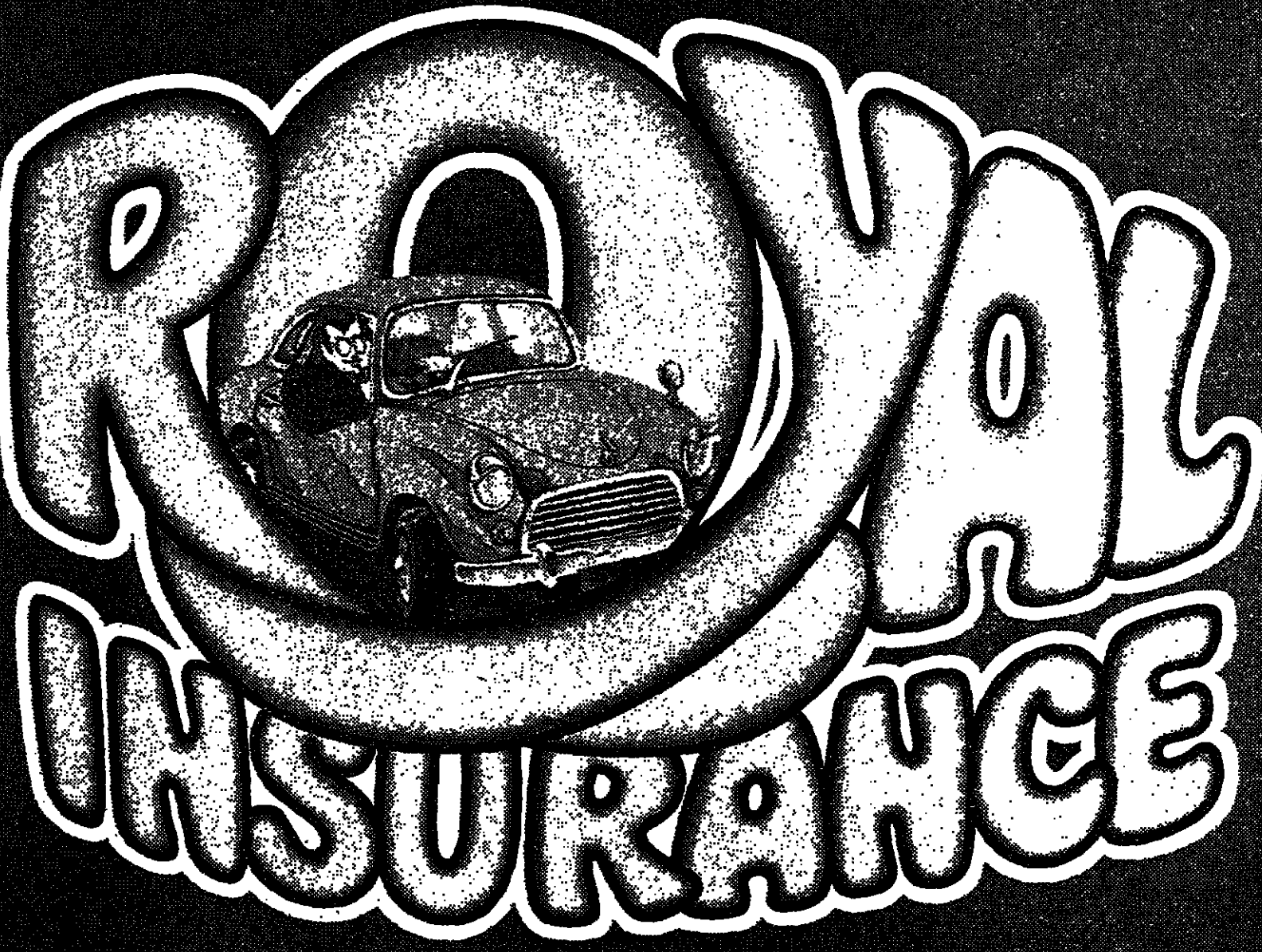
It seems to be on the cards that, in spite of his recent denunciations of General Idi Amin, President Numeiri might make a similar move with Uganda — the Anyanya's main outside base — which, partly in view of the Sudanese threat, is becoming increasingly dependent on Israeli military assistance. Such Sudanese diplomacy, if successful, would mark an important Arab gain over Israel in the competition for Africa.

President Senghor of Senegal said in Jerusalem that he and the other three members of the OAU mission would recommend a dialogue between Egypt and Israel. Speaking before a second day of meetings with Israeli officials, President Senghor said he and other members of the mission — President Ahidjo of Cameroon, General Gowon of Nigeria, and General Mobutu of Zaire — would return to the Middle East for a second round of talks on November 16. The mission would formulate "practical proposals" for such a dialogue, he said.

In Cairo the newspaper "Al-Akhar" reported that President Sadat had begun a series of meetings with leading Egyptian officials with the object of mapping out future strategy in the conflict with Israel. Observers saw the meetings as the forerunners of an intensive political and diplomatic campaign to redeem his pledge to solve the crisis by peace or war this year.

"Al-Akhar" said the meetings would "outline our plans to confront and foil enemy manoeuvres." It described them as of great importance, since they followed President Sadat's talks in Moscow, Belgrade, Tehran, Damascus, and Tripoli, and the recent contacts between Mr. Brezhnev and President Pompidou and between President Nixon and President Tito.

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British artist questioned by SA police

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, November 4

South African security police, continuing their hunt for the authors of subversive leaflets allegedly found in the possession of the Indian detainee, Ahmed Timol, who died last week by jumping from a window, yesterday questioned a British artist, Michael Grimley.

Grimley, aged 26, was detained for seven hours. He was taken to security police headquarters in Johannesburg and questioned about his political views. He was also asked whether he knew Timol.

Orissa faces new cyclone

New Delhi, November 4

A new storm "reaching cyclonic proportions" was developing in the Bay of Bengal tonight threatening fresh devastation to the Indian state of Orissa.

News of the storm came as the official death toll from the cyclone and tidal wave which hit the Indian coast a week ago, rose past 7,000. One official said it was nearing 10,000.

Weather reports from both India and East Pakistan told of the possible cyclone building up about 150 miles north-west of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. Radio Pakistan described the new storm as "a depression which is reaching cyclonic proportions."

All-India Radio tonight reported that the death toll in the Cuttack district alone in the Bay of Bengal had reached 7,000. The area bore the brunt of last weekend's 90-mile-an-hour winds and 15-foot tidal waves that destroyed about a million homes and affected four to five million people.

Revenue Minister, Mr P. C. Mohanty, said the death toll was nearing 10,000. Another report said that in two sectors of Cuttack, Mahakalpa and Rajnagar, the death toll was 3,000 and 2,500. Six hundred of the Mahakalpa victims were East Pakistani refugees.

In the Balasore district to the north, 700 deaths were reported and 100,000 persons were said to be stranded by floods.

Orissa officials confirmed that the biggest problem facing them was moving food and medicine to the stricken areas, some of which are still marooned. With most of the wells submerged by sea-water, there was also the problem of providing fresh drinking water.

A cholera epidemic is feared in the whole of Cuttack district, which even now is a time when an epidemic area. In Jambhoi human corpses are reported to line the banks of the river Gohari. — Reuters and UPI.

Europa-2 test today

Europa-2, a multi-stage rocket to be fired at Kourou, French Guiana, today has been designed by the European Launcher Development Association to put into orbit the first Franco-German telecommunications satellite, Syncom 3, in the autumn of 1973.

Britain has served notice that she intends to withdraw from ELDORADUS next year. She maintains that an independent European launching scheme is too expensive and prefers to concentrate on developing communications and research satellites for launching by American rockets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender, may be telephoned (subscribers only) or sent to The Guardian at 21, John Street, London WC1N 2AB, or to The Guardian, 21, John Street, London WC1N 2AB, or to The Guardian, 21, John Street, London WC1N 2AB, or to The Guardian, 21, John Street, London WC1N 2AB.

BIRTHS

NANGLE — On October 31, 1971, at Hope Hospital, to ELIZABETH and JOHN NANGLE, a son, James. Many thanks to hospital staff.

THORPE — On November 3, 1971, to EDITH and JOHN, a son, James. Many thanks to hospital staff.

ENGAGEMENT

VON SEPTIMON — The engagement is announced between STEPHEN, son of Mr and Mrs Albert VON, of Cheshire, and Mrs. G. VON, of Cheshire.

DEATHS

URWELL — On October 31, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Romford, after a short illness, Mrs. M. URWELL, nee BAKER, aged 82. Burial at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, November 7, 1971, at St. Mary's Church, Romford. Family and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

SEVING — On November 3, 1971, at St. Mary's Church, Romford, after a short illness, Mrs. M. SEVING, nee BAKER, aged 82. Burial at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, November 7, 1971, at St. Mary's Church, Romford. Family and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

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Flowers from friends of Mrs. M. SEVING, nee BAKER, may be sent to the family, 3, Grosvenor Gardens, London W1A 3QJ.

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British Admiral Horace R. Law, left, and US Admiral Joseph C. Wylie inspect the crew of "Old Ironsides," dressed in uniforms of the War of 1812, during a Boston visit to the oldest commissioned ship in the US Navy

Peter and the wolves

Moscow, November 4

The Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" today attacked the British film on Tchaikovsky. "The Music Lovers," and described its director, Ken Russell, as a "high priest of pornography."

This was taken to be a reference to the fact that the film deals frankly with the composer's homosexuality, a subject which is taboo on the Soviet screen. The article, written by "Izvestia's" London correspondent, did not refer to the theme of homosexuality expressly, but it accused Russell of "sneering" at the composer, and spoke of the "banality" — a term used in June by the Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko in a public attack on a Soviet film version of Tchaikovsky's life.

This Soviet film avoided reference to Tchaikovsky's homosexuality except by occasional covert allusions which would be lost on most Soviet audiences.

"Izvestia" called Russell a "hardline anti-Communist" and "hater of the Soviet Union," and went on to say that Russell's "banality" was a "term used in June by the Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko in a public attack on a Soviet film version of Tchaikovsky's life."

In a sweeping attack on the British cinema, the article said it had fallen into the hands of speculators and pornography merchants.

The Soviet press has published a number of articles critical of Britain in the past few weeks. Observers regard this as part of an official expression of displeasure at the recent expulsion of 105 Soviet officials for alleged espionage. — Reuters.

Six killed as plane hits cars

At least six people were killed, when an Italian military aircraft crashed on to a road near Cervia, on the Adriatic coast, yesterday.

The plane, a Fiat G.91, was carrying six people. It was flying at low altitude when it crashed into a line of cars on a road near Cervia. The crash caused a major fire, and the plane was completely destroyed.

The Italian Air Force is investigating the cause of the crash. It is believed that the pilot may have been distracted by the cars on the road.

The crash occurred on a road near Cervia, on the Adriatic coast. The plane was flying at low altitude when it crashed into a line of cars on a road near Cervia.

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Ceausescu clamps down on graft in high places

By JONATHAN STEELE

Mr Ispas, Rumanian Minister of Building Materials, was dismissed yesterday as the country's Central Committee was meeting to extend the ideological correctives, begun by President Ceausescu in July.

He fell because of "abuses of Socialist legality" two days after the deputy mayor of Bucharest and another city official in the building industry had lost their jobs for roles in an alleged financial scandal.

In normal times, the dismissals might not have any wider significance. Embezzlement of public funds — particularly in housing where shortages make black market pressures rise — crop up from time to time in Eastern Europe as elsewhere.

But in the context of the President's reassertion of strict control over every corner of Government, party and social administration, they are clearly meant "pour encourager les autres."

President Ceausescu introduced his 17-point programme to, among other things, curb the import of western films and television programmes, assert the party's right to judge literature and the arts, and to eliminate

houses of culture are given a higher Socialist content. Political criteria are being reaffirmed in a new law on staff promotions, which opposes the trend in the rest of Eastern Europe where the professional and technical qualifications are increasingly given greater weight than ideological ones.

Local party committees throughout the country are holding meetings to endorse the ideological line.

One county official said: "We shall take permanent and far-reaching social measures against practices and outlooks that are alien to socialism — parasitism, tendencies to absenteeism and to the acquisition of comfortable position, cosmopolitanism, professional mediocrity, political indifference, favouritism, the hushing up of deficiencies, the rejection of criticism, and the pretension that one should get more from society and give back as little as possible."

Mr Ceausescu today called for the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisations which he described as an "anachronism," according to the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

The party high school, which trains top cadres, is being reorganised, and the trade unions are being told to pull up their ideological socks, and ensure that the work of clubs and

15 other Soviet officials quietly flew back to Moscow, and they were not on Tchebotarev's list, anyway. Police sources say a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy, Georgy Korinfski, will also leave Brussels soon.

High Government sources, meanwhile, said Belgium was using radio jamming devices to neutralise a short-wave radio receiver designed to pick up NATO radio communications. The receiver is at the Soviet Sklad-Volga car assembly plant, a mile from the NATO headquarters outside Brussels.

Its aerial was installed when the factory was built in 1967 — the same year that NATO moved to Brussels from Paris.

NATO and the Government are reported to be working through the list, taking necessary action "through normal diplomatic means," but the Belgian security authorities are known to be impatient about the discreet handling of the matter.

The two expelled officials — Oleg Chuchenko and Yuri Parfenov — both worked for Aeroflot, the Russian airline. A third, Konstantin Leontiev, who managed Belost, a Belgian-based import-export firm, had already left Belgium and was banned from returning. Two weeks ago,

"I really don't know why they've kept the aerial there," one Belgian official said. "Maybe they hope one day the jammer will break down or perhaps they think something may leak through. But neither will happen," he said with a smile. In any case, most NATO long-distance communications are relayed through underground cables that are well protected and give warnings of any tapping attempt.

Ingredients for disaster were there. It was the third anniversary of the military coup that deposed President Arias. On October 11, General Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian strongman, and populist reformer, had the largest crowd ever to gather in Panamanian history to hear his speech about the canal.

"We are reaching the limit of our patience," said the General. "Our enemies want us to march on the zone today. And then a new arrangement, but today we are not going to the zone," he said.

General Torrijos has said many times that the United States is welcome in Panama. He likens the relationship to a marriage. "If it works," he has been quoted as saying, "it can continue indefinitely. If not, there is always the divorce court."

Since 1984, when President Johnson announced that the United States was ready to negotiate a new arrangement, the effort has been under way to avoid the divorce court. — Washington Post.

are at least going in the same direction, and for observers of other conference-table confrontations this provides a refreshing contrast.

In the 16 ambassadorial meetings held so far, something akin to a mutual admiration society has developed. The negotiators on both sides, in language that seems more candid than diplomatic, praise the reasonable and businesslike manner they have encountered from their opposite numbers.

A few weeks ago all the

End of language war brings calm to Belgium poll

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 4

On Monday, Belgians will flock to the polls (voting is compulsory) for their ninth general election since the war. The election campaign has been astonishingly calm, not so much because the public is tired of party politics, but rather because the outgoing Social Christian Socialist coalition, led by M Gaston Eyskens, has managed to damp down the age-old Flemish-Walloon language dispute, which has led to the downfall of many of Belgium's 18 post-war Governments.

The intricate constitutional reform package which the resilience and political conjuring of M Eyskens managed to get through the last Parliament is a victory for the spirit of compromise that seemed unimaginable only a few years ago when riot police regularly had to separate Flemings and French-speakers who were hurling cobblestones and abuse at each other.

The federalist forces have not got their way, and Belgium will remain essentially a centralised state. But the new laws give a degree of cultural and economic autonomy to the Flemish and Walloon communities, while they guarantee the existing territorial limits and the bilingual status of the Belgian capital.

The regional economic councils will have some power to allocate taxes and influence investment policy. Apart from the establishment of regional cultural councils, MPs will be able to sit together according to language rather than party affiliation, when discussing cultural matters.

The "Carcan" (strait-jacket) that limits Brussels boundaries on the whole has calmed Flemish worries that "Francophone" would gradually eat away Flemish territory.

Brussels is about 10 kilometres north of the east-west language frontier, and in spite of the official bilingualism, French is the dominant language of the capital. But while Brussels parents will now be free to send their children to a school with the language of their choice, the Flemish remain aware that many Flemish parents will prefer their children to adopt French as their mother tongue.

Although socially and in the career structure of most Brussels firms the French-speakers are still riding high, economically the Walloons are on the defensive.

The Flemish comprise about 55 per cent of the population, and have a corresponding majority in the Parliament. To quell some of the worst fears of the Walloons, the Government came up with an answer that has been mentioned by Mr Lynckx, the Irish Prime Minister, as a possible interim political solution for Northern Ireland.

A "sonnette d'alarme" (alarm bell) will be rung whenever two thirds of either language group in Parliament consider a bill to be particularly harmful to relations between the two communities. At the same time parity between French-speaking and Flemish-speaking Ministers will be enforced.

The new Parliament will be asked to pass most of the implementing legislation, and there are one or two issues that still

have to be settled. One involves the division of the two language wings of the Social Christian Party is the future status of the Fourn, a 4,000-strong enclave of predominantly French-speakers in the east of Belgium. While agreeing to stamp the Fourn as "officially bilingual," the Government wants to transfer the enclave from the Flemish province of Limburg to the French one of Liege.

In a recent poll, however, only 7.5 per cent of those questioned thought that the language issue was the main one in the elections. Economic and social questions, pension, social security, taxation, economic expansion, price increases and the length of military service have emerged at last, at the forefront.

The new Government will almost certainly increase taxes (value added tax, rates, company taxation, and direct taxes for the higher income brackets), and it was the knowledge that it would have to take such unpopular measures in the new year that led the outgoing Government to cut short its mandate by five months.

The election campaign has been marvellously mild. In Brussels itself, where the language groups clash head-on, the former Socialist Prime Minister and grand old man of Belgian public life, made a brief entry into the fray by calling on French-speaking voters in Brussels to boycott the three main parties. He was clearly implying that they should vote for the extremist Francophone Democratic Front (PDF).

His remarks were brushed off by the Socialist Flemish newspaper, "Volkskrant," which wrote: "If the foolish people listen to the foolish appeal of that ex-prima donna gone dotty, they will prepare for themselves a very bad future. If they follow the desperate line indicated by Spaak, it will mean that the fate of the capital will be quickly sealed by a joint rejection of it by the Flemish and the Walloons."

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هكذا من النجول

HOME NEWS

Flights return to normal as strike ends

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Ground staff at Heathrow Airport-London resumed yesterday hours after deciding, at a mass meeting, their four-day unofficial stoppage. By today, all including those of BEA and BOAC, which were disrupted—should be back to normal.

The Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr, last night issued a request from leaders of the union side of the council for civil air transport to consider setting up some form of inquiry into industrial relations at the airport.

The general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, Mr Clive Jenkins, was one of the delegates who saw the Minister. He said afterwards that the dispute involving the handling contract for Iberia Airlines awarded to the Canadian-based General Aviation Services company was only one manifestation of the dissatisfaction which unions and some operators felt with the airport's landlords, the British Airports Authority.

Mr Carr has promised to reply to the unions' request within a week. At their men's meeting, attended by most of the 8,000 ground staff, it was agreed that normal working should be resumed, after Mr Mark Young, of the national joint council, had promised that the case would be put directly to Mr Carr.

Mr Jenkins emphasised that the return to work represented a concession by the strikers, who had said previously that they would call off the stoppage only if the Iberia-GAS contract was suspended for three months. The BAA had offered, as an alternative, that no further agreements would be signed between GAS and any operator for a three months period.

The unions say they are relying on Mr Carr's ingenuity to provide a new piece of machinery to investigate their grievances. Mr Jenkins said they did not want another court of inquiry; they would rather have some form of working party which would examine the structure of the airport, its contracts with operators, and the pattern of industrial relations.

Assuming that Mr Carr agrees to this request, the inquiry will have to unravel a tangled situation. The union representatives were insisting yesterday that they had evidence to show that Iberia, the Spanish airline, wanted to terminate its recently signed contract with GAS and go back to KLM, the Dutch airline which previously handled baggage and checked in passengers. But according to Mr Jenkins the BAA would not allow Iberia to do this, nor would it allow the airline to use any independent handling company except GAS.

Laton Airport faces a series of one day token strikes from tomorrow. About 200 baggage handlers, car park attendants, cleaners, aircraft marshallers, who are all members of the TGWU and who are employed by Laton corporation, are demanding a new productivity bonus. The strikes are timed to cause maximum chaos by disrupting weekend schedules for charter holiday flights.

Two men were each sentenced to 15 years at Birmingham yesterday for what a judge called a "cold-blooded" determined attempt to murder an elderly woman for her money.

Stephen Kempson (21), of Little Bromwich Road, Small Heath, and Malcolm Kenton (30), of Arley Road, Saltley, both of Birmingham, admitted attempting to murder Kenton's stepmother Mrs Violet Kenton, aged 67.

Mr Justice Nield said Kempson was the hand that inflicted the injuries on her as she slept. Kenton had actively aided him in his "dastardly conduct." Kenton's wife, Phyllis (23), who admitted attempted murder, was sentenced to five years. The judge said she had played a much less grave role.

'Angel' killed rival

A Hell's Angel—scarcely more than a boy—was ordered yesterday to be detained during the Queen's pleasure for stabbing to death the leader of a rival gang, Mr Justice O'Connor, at the Essex Assizes, first sentenced Kenneth John Sparkes to life imprisonment. He changed his mind when told that Sparkes was under 18 when he murdered Stanley Megraw, aged 20, with a wound which went practically through his body.

Sparkes, of Broad Oak Way, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, denied murdering Megraw at a car park in Stevenage in July during a fit of violence between the Scorpions and Tongs.

Mr Richard Lowry, QC, prosecuting, told the jury that Megraw demanded the surrender of the colours of the Tongs, of which Sparkes was a member. Megraw had gone with a sawn-off shotgun and a Doberman Pinscher dog, but dumped the gun before arriving.

Sparkes said in court that he went for Megraw's arm after seeing him hit another youth around the head with a pickaxe handle. "I went for his arm, but he moved and the knife went into his side," he said.

Mr Montague Waters, QC, defending, asked for a long-term future and recovery for this man who is scarcely more than a boy. Sparkes had had an unhappy background. He was an introvert, not terribly bright, and suffered from bouts of depression. Sparkes, unemployed, was also sentenced to five years, to run concurrently, for making an affray.

The court was told earlier how William Baldwin, one of those who admitted making an affray, pulled off Megraw's jacket as he lay dying and taken it away as a bloodstained souvenir. The jacket was cut up and distributed, but its "Death's Head" emblem was kept by Baldwin.



The man running up this artificial 10 degree slope wired to an electro-cardiograph and oxygen machine is Staff Sergeant Jeffrey Stevens, a member of the British service team for the Winter Olympics Biathlon (skiing and shooting) event in Japan. He was tested for 1½ hours by a visiting American scientist

Streamlined planning in pipeline

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The Government is to speed up the planning process through the Town and Country Planning Amendment Bill published yesterday. The Bill will eliminate the right of all objectors to be heard at public inquiries into overall strategies, such as the Greater London Development Plan.

Instead, as forecast in the Guardian in September, invited participants, chosen by the Secretary for the Environment will take part in a shorter and less formal debate of the key issues. Under an independent chairmanship, the Bill will decide which key issues are to be examined in public and who

should be allowed to participate in the debate. This will be public, transcripts will be taken, the chairman will have some expertise in planning or other technical subjects from his panel and his final report will be published. The changes do not impinge on the public's right to object and be heard at the traditional public inquiry into local plans that fill out the strategies and affect individual properties.

It may be thought that objection at this stage could be too late since the strategy is settled, and that the inquiry procedure makes the planning

authority judge and jury in its own case. However, there are safeguards. The Secretary of State can accept a strategy but leave particularly tricky issues, such as whether a road should go east or west of a town, in abeyance until the local plan is drawn up. He can also bring the local plan and its inquiry into his sphere of operations right up to the day of final decision if he believes there is good cause for intervention.

The new Bill also allows for planning authorities to cooperate across territorial barriers and eliminates the need for London boroughs to produce structure plans, a move which was announced some time ago.

The threat does not affect the launch today at Govan of the Tacoma City, a 26,000-ton bulk carrier for the Reardon Smith Line. This will be the fourth ship to be launched on the Upper Clyde since UCS went into liquidation in June.

Save yards or no ships —UCS men

BY OUR SCOTTISH CORRESPONDENT

Upper Clyde Shipyard workers threatened yesterday to prevent completed ships from leaving the river if the Government did not produce by the end of the year proposals to save all four UCS yards and maintain the existing labour force of 8,000 men.

This ultimatum, agreed at a meeting of the men, was followed by a statement from Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, confirming reports that a Belgian-based American consortium, Breaksea Tankships, was pursuing its interest in taking over the Clydebank Yard.

Mr Smith said: "The overseas consortium interested in Clydebank has recently confirmed its continuing interest in the yard, but has indicated that it would not be able to enter into formal negotiations until early next year."

The main interest of Breaksea Tankships is understood to be building tankers of advanced design for carrying liquid gas. If the consortium does emerge as a buyer for Clydebank, the recurring tension within the labour force would be eased considerably.

The workers' threat was based on a fear that their case for maintaining all four yards would fail by default unless a solution could be found soon. Mr James Reid, chief spokesman for the UCS shop stewards, speaking to the men, accused the Government of dragging out the crisis. He said the men should hand over to the owners three ships due for delivery within the next 10 days. These vessels are: the Glenpark, a mixed cargo ship built at Scotstoun; the Sanjohn Pioneer, a bulk carrier being completed at Govan; and the Norseman, another bulk carrier built at Govan.

Mr Reid said: "We will release these three vessels, but we are making it abundantly clear to the Government that they had better get things moving before the end of the year, otherwise we will take the attitude that, if necessary, nothing leaves the yards. We are determined not to lose a bargaining counter and be left with empty yards. We are not mugs on the Clyde." There were still, he said, ten other ships to be completed.

Both associations stress that the Government should meet the full cost of allowances to needy tenants in the private sector. The UDCs are convinced that the extension of such allowances is also feasible, a viewpoint the Government has so far refused to acknowledge.

The retrospective nature of the legislation is also criticised. "The Bill will not, in the normal course of events, be enacted until the summer of 1972, and yet the Government expects local authorities to increase rents before the Bill's enactment, and proposes to withdraw subsidies for the year commencing April, 1972," the UDCs say.

Refinery decision for Walker

By our own Reporter

The Secretary for the Environment is being asked to decide whether the building of an oil refinery on part of the green belt—the Cliffe marshes on the Thames estuary near Strood—would be in the national interest.

The area is zoned under Kent County Council's development plan as wild unspoiled countryside. After a special meeting of the county planning committee the council decided that it would give planning permission for a refinery if the Government declared this was in the national interest.

Burmah Total Refineries made the application in August after receiving an industrial development certificate.

The council in its letter to the Department of the Environment seeks assurances that tanker vehicles will not use country lanes near the refinery and that the Government will provide funds for the new roads.

Part-time courses as solution

By our Education Staff

The expansion of higher education for the rest of the century, it was suggested last night, should concentrate on providing places for mature, part-time, and sandwich-course students.

The suggestion was made by Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, the chairman of the educational committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations, which she gave the Edmund Rich Memorial Lecture in Manchester.

Dame Kathleen said that up to one in four of school-leavers might qualify for higher education by the mid-1980's.

The financial and manpower costs of meeting this need by present methods could be crippling.

"We might do well in formulating new policies to build on our strength as a nation," she said. "This strength, on every international comparison, is undoubtedly in part-time courses and sandwich courses."

£200,000 jewels in Zurich

Mrs Patricia Wolfson, aged 32, said in the High Court in London yesterday that jewellery worth nearly £200,000 being claimed by Mr Ralph Stolkin, her former lover, was now in Switzerland. It had been taken to Zurich by her mother from the United States in April, 1967, after her affair with Mr Stolkin ended.

The pieces of jewellery could not be returned to Britain because of Customs regulations, she said.

Mrs Wolfson, who was being cross-examined in the case in which Mr Stolkin, aged 55, is seeking the return of gifts worth £224,000—including a certain amount of property. She claims they were outright presents.

Mr Joseph Jackson QC, for Mr Stolkin, suggested that on all crucial issues Mrs Wolfson's

mother had prompted her. "Isn't it true that you did not intend him to have a penny-piece of the jewellery back?" he asked. "And as soon as he asked for the jewellery back, you fled the country and took the jewellery to Switzerland?" Mrs Wolfson said: "That's not true."

Mr Jackson suggested that it was because Mr Stolkin did not go to the "right places" that she did not want to marry him.

The Judge asked where all the right places were, and what the jet set was.

"For instance," Mr Jackson said, "Mr Stolkin had only been to Europe once. He did not go to the South of France, to Ascot, or to Goodwood."

Mr Jackson asked Mrs Wolfson: "Is it true that you did not want to marry Mr Stolkin because of his anti-social behaviour—because he did not go around with the jet set as you did?" She replied: "I did not want to marry him because of his lies."

Counsel suggested again that it was because Mr Stolkin did not go to the "right places" that she did not want to marry him.

The Judge asked where all the right places were, and what the jet set was.

"They are the right places, are they?" Mrs Wolfson asked. The case continues today.

Aircraft deaths instantaneous

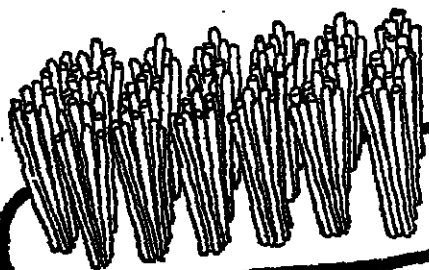
Stuart Gadsdon Bentine, aged 21, son of Michael Bentine, and his friend Andrew James Slade, aged 25, whose bodies were found on Sunday in the wreckage of a light aircraft in woods near Petersfield, Hampshire, died instantly, the South East Hampshire Coroner, Mr F. A. Maxwell-Wells, said yesterday.

Mr Bentine, a student of Sandown Road, Esher, Surrey, and Mr Slade, an accountant, of Sandy Way, Cobham, Surrey, left Lasham airfield, Basingstoke, on August 28.

Divorce granted

A former BBC parliamentary correspondent, Mr Conrad Voss Bark, was granted a decree nisi in the family division of the High Court in London yesterday. Mr Justice Wingham held that the marriage had irretrievably broken down because he and his French-born wife had been apart for more than two years. Mrs Bark lives at Avenue Road, Teddington.

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Foster father in race protest

By JACKIE LEISHMAN

Two members of the National Front appeared before the Race Relations Board yesterday to answer allegations that they had incited a foster-father to be in breach of the Race Relations Act, by putting pressure on him not to foster coloured children.

The complaint was brought by Mr David Watson, who with his wife fostered a number of coloured children at their home in Oakroyde Avenue, Potters Bar, Middlesex. Mr Ken Taylor, of York Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Mr Peter Applin, of Coningsby Drive, Potters Bar, members of the National Front directorate, denied the allegations in a written statement read to the Board by the Front's chairman of activities, Mr Martin Webster. The Board is expected to give its decision later this month.

Mr Webster said the statement had been received by the Board with a "stunned silence". He added: "We considered the statement a more than adequate answer to the allegations and there were no verbal exchanges. That is we said if the Board had any further questions they should be put in writing and we would consider making written replies."

Mr Watson's complaints result partly from a circular distributed to his neighbours by Mr Applin, which Mr Watson alleges must be regarded as bringing pressure on him to refuse to foster coloured children and thereby to incite him to be in breach of Section 2 of the Race Relations Act 1968.

He has also accused the two men of arranging or being actively concerned in a public meeting in Potters Bar and in the general tone would persuade the audience that the presence of coloured people in the area was undesirable—and particularly the presence of coloured children who might be fostered by Mr Watson and his wife.

Mr Applin and Mr Taylor's defence is partly that "the race issue and the series of bitter and controversial charges and counter-charges were first introduced into the 'Oakroyde Avenue Affair' by the Watsons. Mr Applin said he saw it as his duty to "defend the local residents from the unfair and inverted-racist slanging of the national press, to explain to local residents what sort of problems beset local communities in a multi-racial society. That was why he issued his circular."

Moral support for the men came in the form of a demonstration outside the Board's office. Most were National Front members, but Mrs Joy Page had sacrificed her lunch break to lend a voice. Mrs Page is secretary of the Immigration Control Association and she had become involved in the case "to let the people of Potters Bar know what can happen if this sort of thing goes on."

"This sort of thing," she explained, was the invasion of white areas by coloured people. Having worked for many years as a nurse in Africa and India, she now sees it as her duty to warn the British people about the dangers of immigrant neighbours.

Powell says migrants law 'emasculated'

By OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government was attacked yesterday by Mr Enoch Powell for its "systematic emasculat[ion]" of provisions of the Immigration Act which would help immigrants to be repatriated. The Conservatives had done all they could to sabotage the policies on which they were elected, Mr Powell claimed in a speech at Southall, Middlesex.

Mr Powell said that a booklet published by the Conservative Central Office in June to provide information in four languages for immigrants did not mention that the Immigration Act contained a clause that immigrants wishing to return home would be helped from public funds.

The Government, for its part, imposed a means test which was only just above the supplementary benefit level, although before the election the language in which the policy was published not only did not mention a means test, but was inconsistent with it.

Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, later said in a statement that Mr Powell was deliberately creating a McCarthyite atmosphere. "The danger in Mr Powell's outburst lies not merely in its racial overtones but in his deliberate distortion on the whole discussion on race and immigration."

Mr Martin Grubb, Community Relations Officer for the London Borough of Ealing, said: "This speech is what we expected from Mr Powell. He is even attacking his own Government's Immigration Bill."

Mr Powell argued that the Government's original intentions to facilitate voluntary repatriation had been further diluted when the Bill was amended in the Lords to limit assistance to cases "where not only did the applicant wish to go home, but the administering authority formed the opinion that it was in his interest to do so."

However, most of Mr Powell's hostility was directed at the Government's decision to vest the entire administration of the new powers in a small organisation.

Demand for radio council renewed

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The Government's Sound Broadcasting Bill is to be used as another opportunity to press for a Broadcasting Council. Mr John Gort, Conservative MP for Hendon North, proposes to table a new clause, providing for a Broadcasting Council. He expects support from both sides of the House.

Mr Gort, who is also secretary of the Local Radio Association, gave a guarded welcome to the Bill yesterday although he had strong reservations on some points. He was glad to see that the radio and television functions of the new Independent Broadcasting Authority would be entirely separate financially. "I'm far from happy about the right of a newspaper to acquire an interest in a station," he said, but he was in favour of newspapers being involved on merit.

The LRA's basic objection to the Government's proposals is that 60 stations are too few, and represent regional radio rather than local radio. The Trades Union Congress has a hostile view of the Government's proposals. A memorandum to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications on the White Paper on commercial radio, it says: "The General Council's opposition to commercial radio is based on the view that a profit-making service financed by advertising is unlikely to be successful in the terms by which local radio should rightly be judged, that is, in terms of service to the community."

If the Government goes ahead with its plans, stated the memorandum, it will be taking into account the commercial stations provide a genuine local service. The TUC's memorandum also says that BBC local radio should be given sufficient financial and technical resources to compete with commercial radio in varied and popular programming.

Bacon will cost more this month

By our Agricultural Correspondent

Bacon prices are expected to be pushed up before the end of the month as a result of the decision by the British Bacon Curers' Federation yesterday to recommend its 130 member companies to cut back production by 10 per cent.

After a drop three weeks ago prices have risen slightly in the past week partly because of the trade's anticipation of some such move. It is ironic that the need to reduce production to keep prices up, results from the success of the bacon industry's drive over the past five years to get a bigger share of the home market.

Producers, having oversupplied the market to the point of depressing prices, had the choice of reducing production or persuading the Government to cut back the quotas of overseas suppliers. The Government's hand is tied for the time being by the International Bacon Understanding. But the quotas do come up for renewal in February.

Last year the curers received £22 millions in subsidies. The total this year will be near £20 millions and last month Mr Prior, Minister of Agriculture, announced that he would be working out with the industry a new and cheaper system.

THE POLICE must change and evolve as society changes. They must reflect society, Mr Robert Mark, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, told crime reporters at Scotland Yard yesterday. At times, he said, the police were able to keep pace with fundamental changes in the world about them. But there were periods when the police were "dragged up from behind, sometimes squealing a little."

Mr Mark made it plain that he preferred the first: a police service in tune with, not clashing against, the, at times, complex and bewildering life in the 1970s. He added:

"In a free society, the effectiveness of a police force must depend to a large degree on its acceptability to ordinary people. And that acceptability is bound to be determined by its accountability to the society in which it works."

"The relationship between the public and the police in Britain (Mr Mark is firmly convinced that the situation is good) is as it is because we are possibly the most accountable police force in the world." He agreed that the policeman's lot was all too often unpopular, and stressed that the police were socially indispensable. The most free society became, the more indispensable were the police.

Of course, there were problems within police departments. He took a very serious view of charges levelled against his officers. Policemen were under investigation or before courts on various charges. "The day you should start to worry is when police officers are not brought to task. Accountability, you see."

It was extraordinary, and greatly encouraging, that so few allegations of misconduct were made against the police when the force's role and size were taken into consideration. "But let me make it very plain that when these complaints do occur we are not complacent. Far from it."

"When you think of the nature of the police task, and that the extent to which it is discharged depends on the characteristics of the man at the lowest point, the constable, it is quite extraordinary that allegations of misconduct are so few," he said.

Mr Mark's views—prime among them his opposition to capital punishment—have long been a subject of dispute in Scotland Yard. It was typical of the man that he chose to meet the issue head-on yesterday. "People are inclined to take the view that because I am opposed to capital punishment I am unduly soft. This misses the point entirely. While I have great respect for those who advocate the retention of hanging because it is a deterrent, I do not think that arguments of that kind are relevant."

It appeared that his opposition to capital punishment lay in a belief that abolitionism was a prerequisite to many necessary reforms in criminal justice—so that it became for the first time, effective. The majority of lawbreakers were weak, ineffectual, and rather pathetic people. They acted spontaneously—and they accounted for about four-fifths of all those who broke the criminal law.

The remaining fifth were in a different category. Many were people who deliberately set out to break the law, and then exploit every loophole of that law to escape the consequences of their acts. It seemed blatantly obvious that capital and corporal punishment must be overtaken by the certainty of detection and conviction as the "great deterrent."

Capital punishment was a doubtful safeguard designed for a different time and a different purpose. Today's priorities were protection of society, rehabilitation of offenders, compensation for victims of crime, and prevention of crime.

On law reform, he said he would like to see the abolition of the caution police are required to give people before they are charged. The right an accused person had to refuse to go into the witness box should also be removed, he said. The person would be able to refuse to answer questions, but the jury could watch his reactions.

Leader comment, page 12

Peter Harvey

Police chief rejects hanging

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STARS ON CANVAS: This one is Yasmin Smart, ringmistress of Billy Smart's Circus. The artist, Trevor Willoughby, is taking part in a Bond Street exhibition in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund Association. The exhibition includes paintings by Sir Noel Coward and Sir Ralph Richardson. Picture by Peter Johns

Plane crash: 'radar error'

The air crash near Barcelona last year in which 105 British tourists and a crew of seven died was due to faulty navigation coupled with ground radar misidentification, according to a report by the Spanish Air Ministry.

The Dan-Air Comet 4 flew into a mountain while on a flight from Manchester to Barcelona on July 3.

The report says the "fixes" (position reports) given by the aircraft were wrong.

"The notification of having crossed the Barcelona flight information region boundary was confused, as also was the report at Berga. Finally, the report of having passed the radio beacon at Sabadell was also misleading and the aircraft was authorised to descend when it had not yet passed the mountainous area."

Reports from the aircraft led air traffic control at Barcelona to believe that the aircraft was nearer to Sabadell than it was, and the aircraft, which was uncertain of its progress along the route, came to the same conclusion.

The report goes on: "The result was that when radar echo characteristics similar to those expected from a Comet and travelling in the correct direction at the appropriate speed appeared on the radar tube, a wrong identification was made which was not questioned by the aircraft nor by control."

Instructions have now been given to control centres that in future more than one method of radar identification should be used in order to avoid similar ambiguities.

The British Airline Pilots' Association said its own accident investigation group had come to two conclusions: 1. Pluck of Egmont Chambers, chief of the air traffic controller had not intervened; and 2. the

radar operator wrongly identified the aircraft and gave instructions for it to turn and descend.

There was an urgent need to improve the procedures by which aircraft were identified by radar. They must be agreed and implemented internationally, BALPA said.

"The present procedures whereby the air traffic controller's executive role in air navigation is not subjected to monitoring by a second controller is highly undesirable. Controllers work under great pressure in poor conditions. They are human and can make mistakes."

Dan-Air said yesterday the plane turned twice through about 30 to 35 degrees to show its position. "Therefore we are unable to see why the controller made a range indication which led him to give instructions to descend."

Discord at Concorde

Rolls-Royce engine service fitters at the British Aircraft Corporation base at Fairford, Gloucestershire, yesterday joined strikers at Rolls's Bristol factory. About 6,000 Bristol workers voted to stay out after the management still insisted that 50p out of a £1.50p pay offer must be offered against any future national award.

The secretary of the shop stewards' committee, Mr John Blackley, said the management's insistence over the 50p issue was a contemptuous point, which would cost BAC only £150,000 out of an annual outlay of more than £50 millions.

Drug trials go well

By our Science Correspondent

Initial clinical trials with a new drug suggest that it may soon be possible to cure one of the commonest and most distressing of ailments—gallstones—without surgery.

About 3 per cent of the adult population in the Western world suffer gall bladder complaints, of which the majority involve stones.

In England and Wales, for example, about 35,000 gall bladder operations are carried out each year at a direct cost to the National Health Service of about £4½ millions. But the development is more economically significant because of the length of period of increasing disability before an operation and the long post-operative recovery which accounts for an estimated 25 million man-hours each year. In the US direct costs are thought to be about £200 millions a year.

Hopes of non-surgical treatment rest, at the moment, on the successful treatment of five patients at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, where one complete remission and four significant remissions have been achieved in six months. Parallel trials in Britain, although not yet complete, are showing similar results.

The drug chenodeoxycholic acid is designed to make good the commonest deficiency in abnormal bile which leads to the build up of cholesterol and hence stones—and is synthesised from the naturally occurring cholic acid of animal bile.

The techniques of synthesis and of the elimination of poisonous by-products have been developed by Weddel Pharmaceutical on an Anglo-American basis. Weddel, which specialises in naturally occurring compounds of medical importance, such as insulin and heparin, says that so far no adverse side effects have been found. If the present trials are completed successfully the drug will be released commercially for full-scale clinical trials next year.

Cinderella campaign 'in rags'

A COMPANY DIRECTOR complained in the High Court yesterday about a fairy tale without a happy ending. His firm, the court was told, had paid for a "blue-eyed Prince Charming" to complete its advertising campaign. Instead it got Pablo, a dark-eyed drummer from the Wimbledon Palais.

The firm organising the campaign and its accompanying competition had promised Terence Stamp, said Mr Gerald Butler, counsel for Piro Shoes Ltd, which makes Ravel footwear, which makes He was to have placed a golden slipper on the foot of Cinderella—the 15-year-old girl chosen in the final—and then whisked her away on a "dream evening out."

When Pablo, now drummer with Los Bravos, stepped out there were cries of derision. "Some people asked for and we were given money back," Cinderella said. Pablo had their night out, but the fact remained that the whole thing was not worthwhile. Mr Butler said, and Piro was suing the organiser, FR Partners, public relations consultants, for the return of the money spent on the campaign.

The hearing continues today.

Mother of lost girl found

Camilla, aged 3, who was found weeping and lost in a store in Oxford Street, London, on Monday, was identified from a newspaper photograph yesterday by a person in Ireland. Police were able to get in touch with her mother in the London area. Meanwhile the little girl remains in a children's home.

Navy man on 10 charges

David James Bingham, a Naval Sub-Lieutenant, faced ten new charges under the Official Secrets Act when he appeared at Portsmouth magistrates' court yesterday. The prosecution was asking for Sub-Lieutenant Bingham, of Wheatfield Drive, Cowplain, Hampshire, to be committed for trial.

He faced five charges of communicating information in Hampshire and Surrey which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Sub-Lieutenant Bingham, who served on the frigate HMS Rothesay, was also charged on five counts of recording information which was useful to an enemy.

The hearing was adjourned until December 2. Bingham was remanded in custody.

Factory service to go

A Government plan to set up a new full-time employment medical advisory service is set out in a Bill presented to Parliament yesterday by the Secretary for Employment, Mr Carr.

The Bill would enable the Government for the first time to establish a countrywide service of doctors to study and advise on any medical problem arising from employment. The Bill will abolish the present factory doctor service.

By our Labour Staff

The proposed service would be a focus for the development of occupational medicine and would be available to give advice to employers, employees, general practitioners, and others.

It would be part of the Department of Employment, and its nucleus would be the present medical services division of the Department of Employment. It would have a staff of more than 100 doctors.

full-time and part-time, specialising in occupational medicine and based on the main industrial centres.

The main duties of the service would include advising young people about their parents, careers, officers, and school medical officers on the medical aspects of the employment of young people. It would study the health hazards in factories, and carry out medical examinations of people employed in particularly hazardous processes.

Adverse comments about a house at an auction were slanderous, a High Court jury decided yesterday. An estate agent Mr Frederick Charles Pluck, of Egmont Chambers, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey, who made the comments, was ordered to pay the owner £650 damages and costs.

The jury found that Mr Pluck asked the auctioneer if he knew the house—364 Ewell Road—was built on an underground stream, had six inches of water in the basement the previous day, and needed £2,000 spending on it. Those statements were false, the jury decided, and were spoken by Mr Pluck maliciously.

During the hearing it was said that Mr Pluck made the comments because he wanted to buy the house himself. His offer of £5,000 was rejected, and when the house was withdrawn on failing to reach its reserve price of £12,000, he offered £5,000.

Mr Pluck maintained that he made only remarks he believed to be true, and that he never suggested £2,000 was needed for drainage. He also denied being responsible for making the auction "abortive."

The damages were awarded to Mr Joseph George Mayer.

Remark at auction was slander

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THE SPIRIT of conservation was rekindled in the Surrey hills when it was learned that students were coming to live there. Not just students, but overseas students, with wives and children.

In the heart of the wooded hills lies Winkworth Hall, home of the sisters of St Joseph of Peace. The sisters—only two, aged 71 and 73, are left—wanted to sell the hall and its 10 acres of gardens to Surrey University.

After lobbying by well-to-do residents of half a dozen big properties near by, the Conservative-controlled Hambleton Rural District Council's planning committee has refused permission for conversion of the hall into 18 flats.

Five overseas student couples being cared for by the sisters will soon have nowhere to go. Dr D. M. Leggett, vice-chancellor of the university, says: "The outlook for accommodating married students is desperate, and the collapse of plans for the hall had lost the university a grant from a special British Council fund."

A banker in the area, who does not want his name to be revealed because he lives in "a very small isolated area," said: "People have moved here to get peace and quiet."

He feared that the private road would bear a tremendous amount of getting to know how the people of England live. They would be completely shut away," he said. The wives would be bored, and the children would have nothing to do but tramp across fields.

He was aware that students badly needed accommodation. The hall was simply not the place for them.

Hascombe's rector, Canon John Neale, has become a little less popular since siding with the university in his parish magazine.

"I am tired of hearing this phrase 'outstanding natural beauty,'" he said. "Does it mean that we've got to lock it away from students?"

He views with tolerance and understanding the fears of his flock. They seek isolation and protection. If you are working in the City of London you need a sanctuary where the pace of life is slow and not threatened. You tend to protect that life where there is still a glimpse of a past way of living, of civility, and security."

They tend to think of students as people with transitory living, living off public money. With overseas students, there is a feeling that they are going to get people with no faith and no culture. This accommodation problem is a human situation, but that doesn't seem to be part of their thinking."

Mrs Beatrice Turner, Surrey university's accommodation officer, said: "We could fill the hall three times over. There are students living one room who have left their wives abroad. Some couples are paying an awful price for furnished flats or houses—the average is £15 a week—and their money just won't last the year." A minibus had been bought to ferry the students to and from the university. Almost all in the hall would be research students, quiet, and hardworking.

The Hambleton council's planning committee gives its reasons for the decision within a proposed green belt area: the number of students would create too great an impact in the Surrey hills area, which is of outstanding natural beauty and of great landscape value; and the road access is inadequate.

John Windsor

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British Artists Also Appearing.
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8-13th November 1971
We would like you to know more about us, so we have prepared a programme of events designed to give an idea of some of the work and projects undertaken by Faculties and Departments of Manchester Polytechnic.
There will be opportunities to seek advice on courses and careers; visit Departments; take part in seminars and debates; see Films and listen to lectures. For more details of these and other events please write or telephone:
Publicity Unit,
Manchester Polytechnic,
At Salford, M15 6BX.
051-228 2351, Ext. 62.
We look forward to seeing you.

150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000

District councils get more power

John Ardill, Regional Affairs Correspondent,
on the coming local government pattern

The Local Government Bill, introduced yesterday, gives more power to the second tier of district councils than the Government originally intended, and makes significant changes in the boundaries of the upper tier of county and metropolitan councils.

District authorities will be able to make local plans and maintain local roads; they will be responsible for most environmental health matters; and, outside the metropolitan areas, they will be able to run public transport. The idea of setting up planning staffs to serve the needs of a county and its districts has been dropped, but district councils will be able to set up county planners.

On boundaries, the main changes from last February's White Paper involve the creation of a new county of Merseyside, the tightening of boundaries of the six metropolitan counties by excluding a number of suburban towns and villages and rural parishes. The changes show that the Government had paid heed to views of individual councils of the local authority associations during the consultations which followed publication of the White Paper. But it has gone far enough for some. The Association of Municipal Corporations, which represents county boroughs and municipal boroughs of England and Wales, described the boundary proposals as disheartening.

The metropolitan areas were to be even more constricted, the AMC said. "It would be pity if this signified a lack of appreciation by the Government of the extent of the urban crisis. Outside the metropolitan areas, cities and towns are in danger of rural domination."

The only major urban centre whose problems appear to have been recognised is Cardiff and the Secretary for Wales is to be congratulated.

The Government's intention in squeezing the great urban conglomeration within tight metropolitan boundaries, with little room for expansion, is clearly to make them "jump" the green belts when they need land for housing and industry. One of the exports in this strategy is that the "exporting" authority has no financial interest in the "reception" areas—but it is understood that the Government is prepared to review the financial relationships involved in this kind of exercise.

The Bill replaces existing local authorities by 44 counties, including six metropolitan counties, in England, and eight counties in Wales. It also sets up 37 Welsh district authorities. In England, the district boundaries will be decided by a Boundary Commission, which is also provided for in the Bill. The Commission is likely to start work unofficially as soon as the second reading of the Bill is taken later this month.

The Bill abolishes the office of alderman but allows councils to elect as "honorary aldermen" anyone who has given eminent service to the local authority, including the super-seeded authorities.

It allows the new councils to pay their members a flat-rate attendance allowance for council business. The allowance will be taxable. It will vary according to local conditions, subject to a limit fixed by the Secretary of State.

The Bill provides for all councillors to be elected for four years, instead of three as at present. County councillors will be elected in single-member electoral divisions and will retire together every four years.

District councillors will be elected in wards returning three members, or a multiple of three, and one-third of the council will retire at a time. This will allow for a local government election every year and will keep the local political machines in perpetual electoral trim.

The Bill wipes away between 400 and 500 regulations and orders which restrict the freedom of local authorities to act without detailed Whitehall approval, and confers wider and more flexible powers on authorities.

Councils will have greater freedom to arrange their committee structures and to delegate authority to committees and officers.

But the Government is keeping the statutory requirements for local authorities to establish separate committees for education and the personal social services, and to appoint chief education officers and directors of social services. Other statutory controls on the appointment of committees and officers are being repealed.

The Bill will set up separate education and social services committees for the regular review of county and district boundaries and their electoral arrangements.

They will make recommendations which the Government can bring into operation by Ministerial order. The Boundary Commission for England will cover Greater London—which is not involved in this reorganisation—and the two commissions will be able to recommend notification of the boundary between England and Wales with the consent of the county councils involved.

It will also set up a staff commission to advise the Secretary of State on details connected with the recruitment and transfer of staff and the safeguarding of staff interests. An Order under the Bill will transfer all whole-time staff to the appropriate new authority.

In the Bill's allocation of functions:

Housing will be the responsibility mainly of the district councils.

Education, personal social services, and libraries will be run by the counties except in the metropolitan areas, where the districts will be responsible.

Planning policy in broad terms, including the preparation of structure plans, will belong to county councils, but districts will be able in general to frame their own local plans without the county framework. The Bill provides for the structure plan to indicate which local plans should be the responsibility of the county and for development plan schemes to be made jointly by county and district councils. These schemes will set out a programme for the preparation of local plans and will indicate which authority is to be responsible in each case.

Planning applications will all be made to the district authority, which will decide most of them; but certain matters of "strategic significance" will be reserved to the county.

Highways will be the responsibility of the counties, except that districts will be able to maintain town streets and roads with 40 mile an hour limits which are neither trunk nor classified roads.

Transportation will be the responsibility of the metropolitan counties, but elsewhere the districts will be able to run public transport services.

Environmental health, including refuse collection, clean air, food safety and hygiene, nuisances, slaughterhouses, port health, and enforcement of the Shops, and Railway Premises Act will be a district job, as will building regulations. Counties will be responsible for refuse disposal.

Rating will be a district function.

Police, fire and traffic control will be county functions.

Leader comment, page 12

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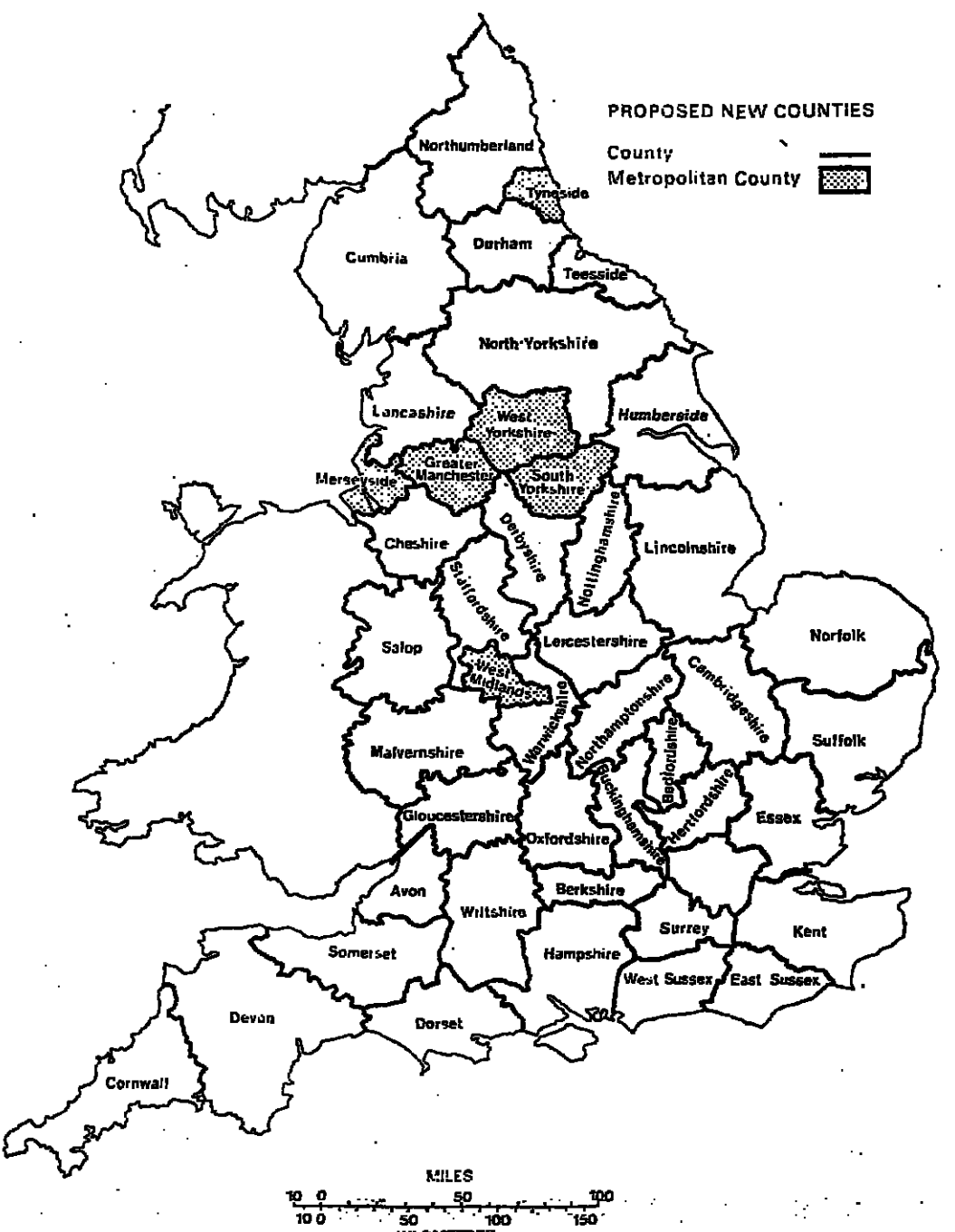
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Big boundary changes from White Paper

THE NEW county map of England (above) keeps the same number of authorities as last February's White Paper, but makes several important boundary changes. The metropolitan counties have generally been made smaller, but Southampton, at its own wish, has been included in Merseyside.

The biggest change is in Humberside, where a slice of North Lincolnshire has been added to the proposed county which previously covered only the north bank of the Humber, incorporating Hull and most of the East Riding. A Humber bridge, large industrial developments on south Humberside, and the possibility of the estuary becoming a national centre of population growth are all in the offing, and the original use of the river as a boundary was nonsense. The south bank authorities of Cleethorpe, Scunthorpe, Grimsby, and the districts of Barton, Brigg, Glanford, Brigg, and the Isle of Axholme go into the new Humberside county.

In East Anglia, the new Suffolk has been enlarged by retaining the existing county boundary in the North-east and taking in the north-east part of Essex, including Colchester and Harwich and down to West Mersea. Somerset keeps Frome and some parts of the Axbridge and Clifton districts which were to have gone to the new Avon county based on Bristol. Hampshire keeps Aldershot, Fleet and Farnborough, which were to have gone to Surrey.

The Merseyside metropolitan county loses Ellesmere Port to the new Cheshire. The Greater Manchester metropolitan county loses Alderley Edge and Disley to Cheshire; Glossop, New Mills, Whaley Bridge, and Huddersfield to Derbyshire; and a number of parishes in the Wigan, Turton, and Ramsbottom areas to Lancashire.

North Yorkshire loses a little less of the Settle district to Lancashire than originally planned, but loses Sedburgh to Cumbria.

Teesside loses parts of the Easington and Stokesley areas to Durham and North Yorkshire respectively.

The West Yorkshire metropolitan county loses a large area of country including Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Skipton to North Yorkshire.

In all, more than 60 proposals from local authorities for boundary changes have been accepted in the Bill.

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Grimond calls for new 'opposition'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A case for a form of "official opposition outside, as well as inside, Parliament," was put forward yesterday by Mr Jo Grimond, the former Liberal leader.

Political institutions, including the political parties, must adapt themselves to the changing nature and needs of society—and a large bonus would be earned by the party which first seized this point, he said.

Mr Grimond, who was giving the Beveridge Memorial Lecture at the Institute of Statisticians, at Senate House, London University, attacked the BBC's "hardy perennial" interviews. He said it was almost incredible that such programmes as "24 Hours" go round and round with largely the same small group, many of whom had been at the game for 15 or 20 years.

"They think the same thoughts, they live in the same circles and it even seems that if one dies his successor is better to have the same name. How many Dimblebys have been employed by the BBC?"

"Whether you are an artist, politician, or journalist, unless you are one of the dinner gongs to which the Pavlov's dogs of the media respond, you have little chance of being on it."

Mr Grimond also criticised the press. "Most people find that in the majority of cases when there is a newspaper story about something that is familiar to them, it is in important respects wrong."

News selection and the importance attached to what was reported were in many ways open to criticism. These faults were intimately connected in the popular press with another—the colouring of news and its selection by the need to introduce sensationalism, personalities, and friction.

Mr Grimond also criticised the refusal of the press to criticise itself or its owners or its restrictive practices—and, indeed, an extraordinary sensitivity to any discussion of its shortcomings.

He said that parliamentary discussion about the British press to the Common Market had had "little direct effect."

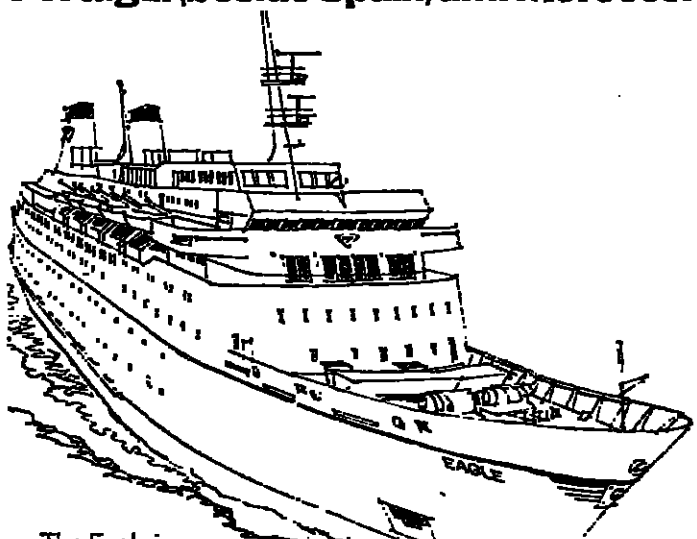
"Very considerable public resources were employed in an attempt to brainwash the public into acceptance. The contrast between the proportion of voters who wanted to join and the number who thought it inevitable did not speak well for the democratic process. Nor did the apparent willingness of many MPs to vote differently according to whether the vote was from or not."

Mr Grimond said that the

"new communes" in society had to be identified. The functions of the new communes might differ from conventional government, and from one another. "To give effect to the dialogue with authority there is a case for a, so to speak, official opposition outside, as well as inside, Parliament."

"Consumers' Councils, Nader, Civic Trust—the innumerable societies for this purpose that can play a very useful part in maintaining the dialogue with authority, letting people know their rights. Perhaps they should be supplied with staff, information, and public funds—a counter-Civil Service."

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'Little pollution' from airport

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Aircraft taking off and landing at Heathrow do not contribute significantly to air pollution in the area, according to Mr J. Parker, senior experimental officer at the Government's Warren Spring Air Pollution Laboratory. If the airport were replaced by a typical urban area, pollution

would probably rise, he told the National Society for Clean Air's annual conference at Folkestone yesterday.

The biggest sources of pollution at the airport discovered during the laboratory's investigations were road traffic and taxiing. The highest concentrations of carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbons were found in the road network of the airport's central area, an area which could be considered as "a small commercial town with a high density traffic problem."

The findings contrast strongly with the public attitude towards pollution at Heathrow. Practically all the complaints received about aircraft involved planes in the air, Mr Parker said. Climbing aircraft frequently caused most comment—"the sight and sound of a jet aircraft climbing on full thrust tends to focus public attention. Aircraft exhaust smoke is probably more visible against an empty sky than emission from empty chimneys."

There were no indications of higher pollution concentrations under the aircraft flight paths. The problem of reducing pollution from aircraft had to be concerned with reducing taxiing time. About 45 per cent of aircraft pollution was emitted while the aircraft was waiting for permission to take off.

Attempts were made to sample emissions from the alleged dumping of fuel from airborne aircraft, but these were unsuccessful because of the large number of other emitters in the area, Mr Parker said. Further tests were to be carried out under the flight path passing over open country to Luton airport.

It had not been possible to carry out any determination of smells "largely because there is at present no satisfactory analytical technique which can compete with the human nose."

Charging complaints received by the Board of Trade, the British Airport Authority, and local public health inspectors showed that a large number came from the flight paths.

Farm grants simplified

By our Agriculture Correspondent

Further encouragement of the amalgamation of farms is one of the main points of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill published yesterday. It also proposed easier procedures and a reduction from fifteen to five years of the restriction on the break-up of amalgamated farms or the use of the land for non-agricultural purposes.

The Government hopes to increase substantially the payments made under the amalgamation scheme to outgoing farmers. But this is one matter over which EEC membership is

already casting its shadow and the views of the European Council of Ministers may have to be taken into account.

Better incentives are needed if the amalgamations scheme—part of the Ministry's drive to modernise farms' structure—is to be effective. When the scheme was started in 1967 the Ministry hoped for 6,000 amalgamations a year but the total is only 2,600, now running at 800 a year. Many would have

taken place without the encouragement of grants.

Since 1967 payments for amalgamations have amounted to £26 millions. Outgoing farmers have been given £1.6 millions in lump sums, and £240,000 a year is being paid in annuities. The Government expects the bigger grants to lead to a rise in payments to £5 millions or £6 millions a year by 1973-4.

The Bill also covers the preparations for the introduction next year of the compulsory eradication of brucellosis, the disease of cattle which can also affect man.

No appeal for Prager

An application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence by the former RAF sergeant, Nicholas Anthony Prager, was refused in the Court of Appeal yesterday. Prager, convicted in June on two charges of spying and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr James Comyn, QC, for Prager, said police questioned him for most of the day on May 31 this year but did not caution him until 7.45 p.m. questioning went on until midnight, Mr Comyn said.

He should have been cautioned at a very much earlier time. That failure to do so was each—a serious breach—of Judge's Rules.

Mr Comyn conceded that no could have had a fairer trial either in its presentation or its conduct by the Lord Chief Justice. He said he did not think that "third degree" was adopted at the trial and repeat that two very skilful police

officers did their duty in the highest traditions of their force. But they erred. By persistent pressure and cross-examination they set out to break this suspect.

Mr Comyn submitted that the Lord Chief Justice should have taken extra pains in his summing-up to tell the jury that the prosecution had to satisfy them that the statements by Prager were free and voluntary. He also contended that verdicts of guilty on two charges were obviously inconsistent with a verdict of not guilty on a third. Mr Comyn then claimed that Lord Widgery had made a misdirection of some consequence in regard to Prager's case that he was shielding his wife.

In Mr Comyn's view the offence could have been met by a seven or eight-year sentence rather than one of 12 years.

The rest of Mr Comyn's submissions were heard in camera because he wished to refer to certain parts of the evidence which had been heard in secret. Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney-General, also asked that the court should go into camera.

When the court resumed in open, Lord Justice Edmund Davies, sitting with Lord Justice Stephenson, and Mr Justice Thompson, said the court had come to the conclusion that Prager's applications had not been made out. The reasons for the decision would be given later.

NEW course IN LAUSANNE FRANCE ENJOYS AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS



More than a thousand people, including the greatest names of the Swiss and international elite, were present at the "Fête de la Suisse à Lausanne" exhibition patronised by the most charming wife of the French Ambassador in Bern, Madame Suzanne Roux. At the Palace of Lausanne, the great French jeweller Monsieur Gerard presented a fabulous collection of jewels, real masterpieces of French craftsmanship. Never has there been a collection of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires being gathered together, made into clips, necklaces, rings and earrings, executed with skill and taste. Sadly Lausanne saw the collection leave for Paris, where it is to go on display at 2 Avenue Montaigne, a collection which will bear comparison with that most extraordinary of fables, the "Thousand and one nights".

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Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts

where the magazine on education

Published monthly by the Advisory Centre for Education, an independent, non-profit-making body established to keep parents informed and advised on all aspects of education.

Are schools warm enough? Kevin McGrath discovers that some children would be warmer if they went to school in Siberia or the Yukon. Lessons for parents Patrick McGeeney's ideas for a year's plan for a PTA. How does your local authority compare? Details of nursery school provision in all local authorities. Where are the residential mentally handicapped places? Children's annuals Nicholas Tucker reviews those good — and bad — Christmas periodicals. A school without a head. The illegal childminders.

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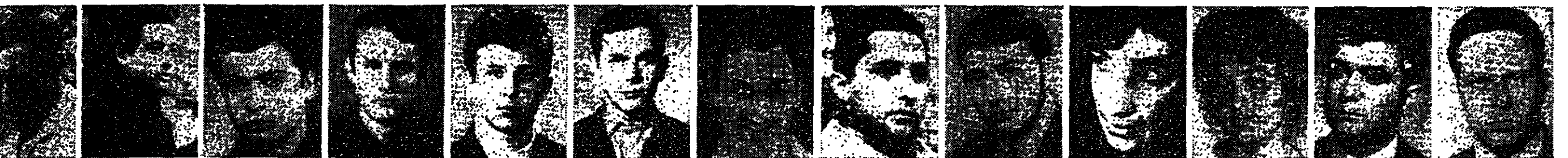
ACE, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE JEWS'

—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin speaking in Ottawa on 20th October, 1971



Lev Korebnik 3 yrs. strict regime	Mikhail Shar 2 yrs. strict regime	Victor Boguslavsky 3 yrs. strict regime	Boris Azernkov 3 yrs. strict regime	Anatoly Goldfeld 4 yrs. strict regime	Shlomo Dreiner 5 yrs. strict regime	Lev Yagman 5 yrs. strict regime	Vladimir Mogilev 4 yrs. strict regime	Lassa Kaminsky 5 yrs. strict regime	Arkady Shpilberg 3 yrs. strict regime	Mikhail Shepelovich	Arkady Voloshin 2 yrs. strict regime
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Altman strict regime	Ismel Zaimanson 8 yrs. strict regime	Boris Pozson 10 yrs. strict regime	Alexander Galperin 23 yrs. strict regime	Harry Kirshten 2 yrs. strict regime	Semyon Levit 10 yrs. strict regime	Yuliy Zaimanson 10 yrs. strict regime	David Chernoglas 10 yrs. strict regime	Leib Knoke 10 yrs. strict regime	Raiza Palatnik 2 yrs. strict regime	Silva Zaimanson 10 yrs. strict regime	Grigori Symeon 10 yrs. strict regime	Valery Kudin 10 yrs. strict regime
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who face the same fate since they have dared, in recent weeks, to ask for the implementation of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says: "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

[illegible]

and all the Jews in Russia

who have signed petitions, appealed to the Soviet Leaders, the United Nations and the conscience of the world

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITIES COMMITTEE FOR SOVIET JEWRY

WITH COMMERCIAL outlets for foreign films seemingly contracting, the fifteenth London Film Festival, which opens at the National Film Theatre on Monday week, becomes more invaluable than ever as Britain's largest annual showcase of world cinema. This year establishes a record—42 features and 58 shorts from 29 countries are being screened at the NFT's two auditoriums, number 1 of them included in a special New Directors section. The films have been collected by Ken Wlaschin, the Programme Director, from a dozen international festivals and he presents the cream of about 1,000 movies viewed.

Many already have distributors and will be shown commercially or at regional film theatres and film societies all over the country during the next year. Some will probably make their first and last appearance here. Tickets are already scarce for some of the more obvious attractions but there is always plenty of standing room available on the night and usually a number of returned tickets can be bought. The NFT's new licensed restaurant overlooking the Thames (prices moderate, food good) should add much to the proceedings, which include a number of guest appearances from the film-makers themselves.

AMERICA: A larger section than usual which includes Peter Watkins' latest, "Punishment Park" (November 17, 18) said to be prophetic and paranoiac according to your viewpoint. It is intended to be an all-zoary about America today, like Peter Fonda's new Western, "The Hired Hand" (November 21), in the New Directors section. Stuart Rosenberg's "USA" (November 28) with Paul Newman and his wife, Joanne Woodward, is about an itinerant disc jockey who gets involved in the activities of a reactionary radio station. "We thought this film would bring motion pictures out of the Stone Age," Newman has said. "But it didn't turn out that way."

Paul Morrissey's "Trash" (November 19, 20) which the Censor has unacceptably refused a certificate, is the biggest attraction of this group, though Monte Hellman's "Two-Lane Blacktop" (November 24, 27) with pop stars James Taylor and Dennis Wilson as motorised Easy Riders and Warren Oates as the Felix Krull of the Firestone Set, may also be hard to get into. D. A. Pennebaker's "Sweet Toronto" (November 22, 26) a movie about the Toronto Rock Revival of 1969, concentrates entirely on performers and performances, unlike his earlier "Don't Look Back" and "Monterey Pop." So does Robert Kaylor's "Roller Derby" (November 21, 24) a spectacular Judith Crist has called "the first total triumph of the verité that cinema aspires to." Finally there's 26-year-old Karen Spurling's "Make a Face" (November 20) an autobiographical study of loneliness and fantasy, financed, written and starred in by the director, a granddaughter of Harry Warner.

BRAZIL: "How Tasty was my Little Frenchman" (November 25, 28) was not accepted by Cannes as an official entry because everyone in the cast is naked throughout. Dos Santos's movie, however, is definitely not pornographic. It is about a Frenchman captured by amiable Brazilian Indians in the sixteenth century. "Very charming and happy," one critic opined.

CUBA: "Days of Water" (November 24, 28) by Manuel Gomez is about a woman with healing powers exploited by politicians and charlatans. Praised at Moscow for its control and sense of period (1936).



Above: Michel Simon in "Blanche," and right, a still from Bresson's "Four Nights of a Dreamer."

Derek Malcolm on the 15th London Film Festival which opens on Monday week at the NFT

La creme de la creme

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Jan Kadar's "Adrift" (November 23, 27) is his eleventh feature, interrupted by the events of 1968. A fisherman rescues a naked girl from the river, falls in love with her until she dominates and destroys him. Resnais time-juggling and stunning photography of life on the Danube.

POLAND: Zanussi's "Family Life" (November 27, December 1) has been summed up by Richard Roud as a "Socialist 'Cherry Orchard'" by a new and important Polish director. Beautifully acted by Daniel Olbrychski and others, and with an intimate atmosphere all its own.

JAPAN: Nagisa Oshima's "The Ceremony" (November 18, 30) is a post-war Japanese family saga, filmed Ozu-style, which discusses the relationship between political realities and the Japanese attraction to death. "Conveys an extraordinary concentration of force," said "Sight and Sound" from Cannes. Some were more puzzled, but most respected a real achievement.

SWEDEN: Susan Sontag's "Brother Karl" (November 28) is as difficult as her first feature, "Duet for Cannibals." She calls it a chamber film, and in it conveys a formidable intelligence without much sense of the excitement of a non-literary medium. Shot in English, with Gunnar Lindblom and Genevieve Page in the cast.

AUSTRALIA: Brian Kavanagh's "A City's Child" (November 20, 27) is about a repressed spinster who builds a fantasy life around her dolls. Odd obsessions come to have their own reality, the film-maker emphasises. Monica Maughan effective in the leading part.

WEST GERMANY: The main feature is Schöndorff's "The Sudden Fortune of the Poor People of Kambach" (November 23, 28), a grey but allegorically rewarding period piece about oppressed farmers in the 1820s. Brechtian and formidable, from the maker of "Young Törless," in the New Directors section is Ulf von Mechow's "David and the Ice Age" (November 25), with a hippie hero hitch-hiking across Germany making Christ-like contact with people in a series of picaresque encounters. Germany, by the way, is Goliath.

YUGOSLAVIA: "WR—Mysteries of the Body" (November 16, 17) is the film by Dusan Makavejev everybody wants to see, and which opens soon at the Academy. It is about William Reich, the man and his message, hopelessly described as "love equals revolution." Attacks most types of ideological rigidity, including Stalinism and mixes the lesson with loads of lively erotica. What more could we intellectuals ask? Uncut by the Censor, bless him.

RUSSIA: Kozintsev's "King Lear" (November 23, 27), while generally felt to be not as good as his marvellous "Hamlet," must be worth seeing. Yuri Jarvet is said to be quite something as Lear and the beauty of the vast wasteland setting has been much praised by the few English critics allowed into Moscow ("Daily Telegraph" rather than Guardian, etc.).

GREECE: Theodor Angelopoulos's "The Reconstruction" (November 18) is a highly original and very atmospheric story about a woman and her lover who murder her husband and are gradually trapped by the police. The setting is a remote village in Northern Greece and there are fascinating political and social undertones. Already compared to "Ossessione," when shown at Berlin.

IRAN: "The Cow" (November 26) much written about at Venice and probably slightly over-praised because of its surprising origins, is nevertheless a real sleeper. About a villager totally obsessed by his cow, it is at once naturalistic and poetic. Daryush Mehrjui, the director, will undoubtedly be heard from again.

CANADA: Donald Shebib's "Goin' Down the Road" (November 19) has been described, rather hopefully perhaps, as "the most impressive new work of realist cinema in years." It is about two high school drop outs from Nova Scotia who run foul of life in Toronto. A first film by this director.

ARGENTINA: Edgardo Cozarinsky's "Dot, Dot, Dot" (November 22) an inquiry into the nature of a right-wing priest disclaimed by his Church, interested everybody at Cannes and made one or two compare the director with Buñuel, a heresy in itself. Said to be difficult but compulsively watchable.

DENMARK: Another Venice entrant, "Dear Irene" (November 21, 23) by Christian Braad Thomsen is a portrait of a young girl who shuttles aimlessly between husband and lover unable to find much meaning behind either relationship in a world where ideals endlessly conflict with the possibilities open to her. Quite sexy, very humane but not fully realised as a social document.

FRANCE: A group as lively-looking as it is large, headed by Jacques Tati's "Traffic" (November 16, 19) which gets the opening night fanfares.

"Majestically funny," says the Festival Director about this odyssey between man (M. Hulet) and the automobile. Robert Bresson's "Four Nights of a Dreamer" (November 27, 30) is hardly that, based as it is on Dostoevsky's "White Nights" (like Visconti's film). The down-and-outs are now hippies on the Pont Neuf and the girl waiting for her lover is Isabelle Weingarten. "Sight and Sound" has called it "a severe and deeply touching masterpiece."

Walerian Borowczyk, the bizarre animator who made "Goto, Isle of Love" contribute "Blanche" (November 26, 28) with the ever more incredible-looking Michel Simon. Set in a 13th century castle, it has been called "an even more horrifying exploration of the passions of love." Jacques Demy's "Donkey's Skin" (November 28, December 1) has Catherine Deneuve as the beautiful princess of the Perrault story whose father (Jean Marais) falls in love with her. Songs by Michel Legrand decorate this fairytale about the fragility of happiness. Charm seems to be the keynote.

Andre Delvaux's "Rendevous at Bray" (November 29, 30) was beautifully puzzled over at Berlin but apparently shouldn't be searched for "meaning." A mysterious girl seduces a young pianist in a house close to the ruins of the First World War where he had expected to meet an old friend. Poignant, funny, enchanting are the adjectives used by "Films and Filming." Joel Seria's "Don't Deliver Us from Evil" (November 20, 21) about two girls at a convent school who decide that it is more enjoyable to do evil than good, has been totally banned in France. "One has the feeling of having looked absolute evil

directly in the eyes and seen the face of innocence," says "Films and Filming." Pascal Aubier's "Valparaiso, Valparaiso" (November 27) a put-down of the stiffer intellects of the left, is a comedy with Alain Cuny in the leading role that is said to be highly original, as undoubtedly is Fernando Arrabal's "Viva La Muerte" (November 18, 21) which "The Village Voice" describes as "one of the most ferocious, violent films ever made." About a boy growing into manhood, the French rises to power, it is based on Arrabal's scatological "Baal Babylon."

HUNGARY: Two films by Jancso adorn the Festival—"Agnes Dei," (November 20, 22) said to be his most hermetic to date, and "The Pacifist" (November 25, 29), made in Italy with Monica Vitti, Pier Clement and Daniel Olbrychski. The first is set in the final days of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, Reds versus Whites again. The second shows a television journalist drawn into the revolutionary student maelstrom. There is also Karoly Mak's "Love" (November 21), a charming and elegant story about an old lady who escapes from the realities of the Stalinist era into memories of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. She is played by Lili Darvas, Ferenc Molnar's widow.

ITALY: Ermanno Olmi's "During the Summer" (November 28, December 1) is the only Italian representative but a remarkably charming one from one of the world's major directors. About a nutty professor who vaguely courts an ordinary young girl, translating her into the Princess of his imagination. Sentimental perhaps, but loving and brilliantly filmed.

INDIA: Ray's "The Adversary" (November 18, 21) is more overtly committed in a political sense than a usual Ray film, but it is a masterpiece on personal terms. About a middle-class young man caught in the grip of a disorienting bureaucracy and gradualism, realising the nature of his rebellion. Well worth seeing if not one of his indelible masterpieces.

GREAT BRITAIN: A clutch of films, but only one of obviously major importance—Ken Loach's "Family Life" (November 17, 20), a case for history of a rebellious young girl driven into madness by her well-meaning family and friends. In line with the theories of E. D. Laing and drawn initially from David Mercer's television play "In Two Minds," the film has inspired one hard-boiled publicist to collapse in tears before announcing it "the greatest British film ever." We shall see.

Otherwise there's Alan Sakers' "The Arp Statute" (November 23), composed entirely, like Mike Leigh's "Bleak Moments" (November 30) backed by Albert Finney and Memorial Enterprises but made for only £18,000, about a middle-class girl surviving suburban loneliness; and Philip Trevelyan's "The House and the Sledgehammer" (November 18) which looks at the life and times of a family of real-life hermits in a way that challenges accepted values more thoroughly than noisier movies.

SHORT FILMS: There's one in every programme but also three programmes especially for them—"The Best of 'Anney'" (November 17), of Oberhausen (November 29) and of "Tours" (November 24), a welcome addition to the festival's attractions. Anney, by the way, means attraction. Oberhausen political and Third World and Tours a mixture of both.

review

QEH

Hugo Cole

Philomusica

THE PHILOMUSICA were once an orchestra of Bach specialists, playing with replica eighteenth-century bows carrying out various musicalological experiments I will never forget the time Thurston Dart decided the horn parts in the first Brandenburg should be played an octave higher on tiny trumpets. Those performances were anyhow vivid and alive, unlike their version of the first Bach suite at QEH on Wednesday. A respectable but utterly routine performance. This is really a very dull work; the sight of those never-resting inner parts filling up every hole in the texture is depressing; and David Littaur did little to lighten or vivify the music, making it sound more alive than it looks on paper. A fairly serious mishap in the first movement mattered less than a fatal evenness both between parts and in the shaping and phrasing of individual melodic lines.

The fourth suite is, of course, quite another proposition; delightfully and wittily scored, with those magnificent trumpet entries that are something quite special to Bach. With John Wilbraham to lead the trumpets, the performance could hardly fail; but here everyone was in form again in a clean energetic performance with plenty of light let in between the notes. The small-scale F minor harpsichord concerto was played enthusiastically by Roger Woodward as if the music meant a lot to him. Forceful 20th century harpsichord playing—but I don't see why we should be bound here to the detached scholarly approach; the less great the work, the more important that it should be played with personal involvement.

David Littaur's unusually quick speeds in Beethoven's Seventh Symphony were perhaps chosen with a chamber music performance in view: athletic and lightweight eschewing grandeur. In fact, with seven first violins and the rest of the strings to match, the work certainly does come over as chamber music in QEH, the actual volume of sound in fortissimi being surely as great here as with a full symphony orchestra in Festival Hall. All the same, there were interesting variations from what we usually get: welcome clarity in bass parts; unwelcome weakness in the first violin's semiquavers in the Finale, made to sound insignificant with this balance of forces. It was an exciting performance, very clear in detail though rather lacking in tenderness and warmth. Trumpets often stood far out from the ensemble—but with these players, who could complain?

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Trevor play

AS I recollect, the last "Play for Today" that I recommended for compulsory re-showing was Rhys Adrian's "Foxrot." It seemed the sort of conservative gesture most likely to commend itself to a programme planner's heart, but I don't think they took any notice. Let us therefore try again, the more so since the producer and director of that play, Irene Shubik and Philip Saville, were also responsible for mounting last night's piece by William Trevor, so at least justice would be two-thirds done.

Actually, it has been quite a good week for television drama. On Tuesday, Edith Bagnold's scaled down version of her own play "The Chinese Prime Minister," from Yorkshire TV, proved a literate and seductive hour, stylishly acted—and gaining twyness from the swift movement television allows. To have the Trevor Play, "O Fat White Woman," two nights later is thus something of a rebuke for cultural moaners. It was an immacu-

lately turned effort, building from an economical but finely-drawn script with a production that floated slyly around the characters and the setting, adding glances, faces, shut doors, a clenched fist, a poised knife, all sharpened with Delia Derbyshire's radiophonic warner noises.

It was set in a pre-public school cramming establishment ruled with a brutal knuckie by a militaristic manic-depressive who finally kills a boy. But it is about love; the love of the fatter spurned wife for the tyrant, the love, therefore, of wives whose husbands turn the taps in gas-chambers. Love as a monster. It was well-acted by Peter Jeffrey as the man, Alethea Charlton as the spinster who fancied him—but with unerring brilliance by Laureen Pryor in the title role. If you missed it, write to the BBC.

FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

BBC S.O.

ON WEDNESDAY, at the concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, we heard Wagner and Bruckner in conjunction, played by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Goodall—the Prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," the Five Wesendonk songs (the soloist Janet Baker), and Bruckner's Seventh symphony.

Goodall is the right sort of conductor for both Wagner and Bruckner; he is able to sustain a spacious unhurried tempo to say the least. Wagner and Bruckner alike had a spacious notion of musical movement; neither composer could ripple along with the demagogical elasticity of, say, Mozart. Busoni once said that whenever Wagner's music goes along quickly it reminded him of a rather stout middle-aged German on the run, out of breath.

Goodall was fairly far-sighted as he went towards the climaxes in the "Tristan" prelude; the sequences were wave-like. And the BBC Symphony Orchestra played extremely

well for him; it is always wise for a conductor to give his players room and space.

The BBC Orchestra, just back in London after a tour in Austria, played Wagner and Bruckner with commendable freshness—and endurance. Maybe the instrumentalists were relieved, for the two hours, to be free from the razor-edged clinical baton of Boulez.

The only lack in the performance of the Bruckner symphony was one which is common among British orchestras—not enough rich "brown" tone in the strings. I have never been able to discover the reason why, but the strings appear to be unable to give us the plum fundamental string tone of the German and Vienna orchestras.

Goodall's careful tempi, which is an asset when he is rounding a wide songful area in Bruckner, tends to breed a hint of tedium here and there because of a lowering of temperature in the string phrasing. Furtwängler could conduct extremely slowly by maintaining tension in the string bowing. Again, Goodall has not yet found the way of keeping the music's pulse beating during the pauses in Bruckner—the Bruckner "slumpers." In these silences Bruckner seems to be thinking, or groping, for a new idea—before returning to an old one. There should be no halt in the general symphonic movement.

All in all though, Goodall encompassed in time the range of Wagner and Bruckner, and also he and the BBC Orchestra lavished on Janet Baker a warmly textured setting in the Wesendonk songs. Miss Baker's voice is not naturally pitched for them, but she sang with a vocal art of rare finesse; of technique and quality, musically alluring to the ear. As singing, pure and beautiful, it has seldom been matched in my time. But it sounded, for me, rather too English for music which contains germ-cells of "Tristan and Isolde." Miss Baker intoned "Träume" in perfect voice yet somehow, I could not hear an echo of the love-duet in Act II of the opera, not a transmutation of it. I felt that Miss Baker could have at once modulated, imaginatively and in vocal character, to Schubert or Elgar. All the same, it was singing to cherish.

It is generally known that in at least three of these "Wesendonk" songs, Wagner made premonitions of "Tristan and Isolde." We can understand that "Träume" contained the

germ-plasm of the love-duet. The amazing point is that the setting of "Im Treibhaus" ("In the greenhouse"), is almost a complete anticipation of the prelude of Act III of the opera. It contains even the rising figure so marvelously telling as that Kurwenal is looking out to the sea, searching for the ship to bring Isolde to Tristan—looking into sad vacancy. Yet I have no doubt that Mathilde Wesendonk first heard the setting of "Im Treibhaus" as absolutely apt for her very differently conceived poetic situation. Genius—especially genius such as Wagner's—certainly works in a mysterious way its wonders to perform.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

Two Widows

"YOU CAN always tell a Kensington girl," said the old joke, adding "Yes. But you can't tell her much." In similar vein, you can always bet on a Smetana heroine. Sooner or later she will come up with an aria like that of Marenka his "Bartered Bride" which haunts you a decade long. "The Two Widows," given a most stylish and spirited production at old Sadler's Wells tonight and tomorrow, he and the Polytechnic of Central London with Geoffrey Hanson conducting runs true to form. Polkas, syncopated trios, and eventually a soulful scene for the more delicate of the two merry widows who would fair be consoled by the tenor. It is a little bit like "Cosi Fan Tutte," much more like the lighter parts of "Eugene Onegin," and in sum much most like (and gratefully so) the Czech Master's Bride herself. I can imagine coming on it, with all its hundred years of respect, in some Bohemian setting and finding it a sizzling chestnut.

It is an opera rather than an opera comic, falling only into speech-over-music (melodrama) at a few critical passages but mostly consisting of duets, trios, choral dances and a few throbbing show-downs. One of its weaknesses is its failure to grasp operatic "length." But the material is good and will please anyone who has tapped a foot or sighed with the "Bride" herself—if only we had ever had in this country a national folk opera as unselfconscious as this. What we got was "Hugh the Drover."

The singers sounded much more than beginners: Jessica Cash could take the centre of the stage in half a dozen operas, with style and ease. Maureen Keetch the more tender of the two widows and the more successful (would you not guess?) was excellent in her long scene. The tenor had grace and quality: Neville Williams, a singer to follow. The assistant gamekeeper in this ideal country house comedy is called "Tonic"—a word to the wise, it is long but worth catching.

PICCADILLY

Michael Billington

Dear Antoine

JEAN ANOUILH's "Dear Antoine" brings together all the dramatists' favourite themes: the inordinately complex relationship between life and art, reality and illusion, innocence and experience. I sometimes think Anouilh substitutes the mere mention of a subject for a serious examination of it; but, seeing Robin Phillips' admirable Chichester Festival production, no one could deny that this is a technically dazzling, diabolically ingenious piece of Pirandellian theatre.

The action proceeds through a series of surprise revelations. It begins with the arrival in a baroque Bavarian mansion in 1913 of a dead dramatist's ex-wives, mistresses, natural children and closest friends. Gathered to hear the reading of his will, they find themselves plunged into a piece of planned melodrama with avalanches isolating them from the outside world, dogs howling at the moon and the dead man's last thoughts issuing from a phonograph. Gradually they expose the cage which their demanding relationships have built around him; and then, in a superb coup de théâtre, they re-emerge as Comédie Française actors come to rehearse a play about how the dramatist's friends will react when he does, in fact, die.

"You always write about what is going to happen," says the dramatist-hero, "and then you live it." And that is the core of the play: Anouilh's concern is to show that the power of creativity does not necessarily rise man on a level with the gods but is merely a sign of the artist's incapacity to deal with real life. He also suggests that the hardest thing of all is to transform personal experience into art; witness a very funny scene in which the dramatist asks the actors to improvise their reactions to his death and they are left uttering feeble banalities. Anouilh doesn't dig very deep and on this occasion has created a set of deliberately one-dimensional characters; but he manipulates the different levels of theatrical experience with a connoisseur's sleight of hand and manages the rapid changes of mood with a dexterity that seems a prerogative of French dramatists.

Partially recast since Chichester, Robin Phillips' production, with its distant, melancholy, home music, its extraordinary physical energy, and splendidly atmospheric lighting, expresses Anouilh's theatricality to the full. And there are lustrous performances from John Clements as the elegantly ironic, poker-faced dramatist, from Isabel Jeans as a stylish, befurred, sacred theatrical monster, Clive Swift as a paunchy academic, and Harold Innocent as a crisply efficient Teutonic lawyer.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions of yesterday's Guardian.

World of Wildlife

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John Collins

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Israeli diplomat • Office wives • Recipes • Family novels

Hare in the pot

by Harold Wilshaw

YOU live in the country you are able, at this time of the year, to get hare given you, while in town they are in the shops, very expensive and cheap. What you do with it when you have it depends on its age. Size will give you some notion of its age, but the sure test is to tear the lower part of the ear. If it tears easily it is a leveret, if it is hard it is much older, and if you can't tear it out the casserole.

But apart from this exercise there is the unpleasant business of skinning and plucking the animal. So I recommend that you take the whole hare along to your favourite poulterer, with a little screw top jar to get the blood, and cross his palm with a silver. He will also do the earing for you.

On the other hand, you are buying a hare from a supplier who will tell you for roasting, jugging, or so, and he will find you something suitable. Many shops are selling hares now so that you can buy as much as you want; nothing is more satisfying than a large hare for two.

Incidentally, the only recipe which I have found which needs the hare to be airily game is that for jugged hare. It is not necessary for it to be so. But in the ordinary course of things, by the time a hare reaches the kitchen it is usually game enough, not the day you get it, of course, but will want hanging for about six weeks.

Leveret will roast, a slightly older hare will provide a saddle for roasting, the rest for a casserole dish, and an old hare is strictly for the pot. Hare is a dry meat and if it is roasted it needs basting, if it is a larding needle, or covering in bacon and constant basting.

Jugged hare

This is a variable recipe as there is no standard one. Technically the hare is cooked in a jug or crock so the casserole method which is used here is a good thing to save blood from this dish if you can get it as it thickens the sauce as long as it is quite clear.

Take the hare the day before and salt it overnight in a shallow tin enough red wine to cover, a peeled onion, 2 crushed cloves garlic, a bay leaf, 1 sprig yyme, 6-8 crushed black pepper, and a slice of lemon. Fry 8oz. of collar of bacon in a casserole, add the hare pieces and add to the Dredge with flour and continue to fry for a few minutes. Remove the onion and shoot the rest of the hare in. Bring to the boil, skim, the lid on, and cook slowly in oven at Gas 3, 325 deg. F. The hare will obviously be the long factor but it should take 2-2 1/2 hours. Thirty minutes before serving add some forcemeat made of the minced liver and gib sausage meat.

15 minutes before dishing up, stir a blood and a good glass of port, or, or sweet sherry. Note: ad of red wine, beer or stout be used for the marinade.

Pie

This makes a splendid pie to take hamper on a day spent out of town. It is at the heart of the hare's march. It is also a good or a hare's hind legs if you have a hare's hind legs (see below).

Take the hind legs in either with a quart of herbs, and 6-8oz. diced bacon. When cooked, strip the meat from the bones and put through the plate with a minced onion. Also mince a small onion. Mix with the meat, moisten with a of the stock, a glass of port or ira, and two tablespoons of l. Line a 10in. tart plate with thin pastry. Spread the mixture over with pastry, make an arhole, cover with beaten egg and bake. 1 1/2 hours at Gas 6, 400 deg. F.

at saddle of hare

It requires a leveret or fairly animal. Cut off the legs and on the ribs. If possible lard the with a larding needle and lard. This will all the difference. Otherwise add bacon on to the saddle and in a sharp oven at Gas 7, 425 deg. Taste frequently with the bacon and an occasional glass of wine over (which of course becomes navy). But it will be seen that a hare is cocooned in bacon the ag will have less effect on the ar, so try to find a larding needle. dish is delicious accompanied by nut puree with a little butter in it.

e liver pâté

one usually only has one hare at a time, obviously only a small can be made, but it is well worth it. Poach gently the liver in 3oz. r with about 3oz. diced lean n. Add a small glass of port and och of thyme, salt, and pepper. n just cooked, put all of it up a fine mincer or blender and into a small crock to set. A of brandy and allow to set. If pâté is to keep, seal with a little d butter and refrigerate.

e soup

It should be a gamey, spicy broth plenty of what I have always d "gubidge" in it. It is easiest with the wreck of a roast saddle the forelegs. Break up the car and boil it in bitter beer with a shank, an onion, carrot, turnip, stick or so of celery, all chopped. should make up with stock or lion to 4 pints. Add a bay leaf, 6-8 peppercorns, salt if neces- (remember the hamper), and a rous shake each of Worcestershire s and Angostura bitters. Simmer one hour and strain. When cool igh, strip the meat from the car and the hampone, chop, and rn to the broth. This is the gub- A good spoonful of anchovy nce will go well in this broth. If es an excellent stirrup-cup when igh guests out into the cold.



Selling the frozen date

Linda Christmas talks to Esther Herlitz, Israel's only woman career diplomat

THE MODERN WORLD is rapidly robbing the CD plate of any remaining shreds of glamour. The life of a diplomat today—whether male or female—bears little resemblance to the monogamous, white-gloved existence of yesterday. Now, even from the socially exalted position of ambassador, you are just as likely to find yourself doing the hard sell for your country's wares as cavorting at Court, or dining off caviar.

If you happen to be Esther Herlitz, until recently Israel's Ambassador to Copenhagen, this means extolling the virtues of the frozen date, presenting daily orange to underprivileged Danish children, and flogging the avocado at every meal and each special occasion.

"I couldn't cease from my labours on behalf of the avocado until Danish television had done a programme on how to serve them; then I knew my work was done. I could now turn my attention to the egg plant."

Lesser mortals, men for example, have been known to throw in their hand when they discovered the salesman side of ambassadorial life, but not Miss Herlitz. She accepts it all with abundant humour. Her lack of pretentiousness must have helped her considerably in acquiring the title of Israel's first and only woman career diplomat. (Golda Meir spent only a few months as Minister to Moscow.)

Born in Germany, Esther Herlitz emigrated to Palestine with her parents in 1933 when she was 11. They lived in Jerusalem and she trained to be a teacher. In the Second World War she served as an ATS officer with the British Army. It was the approaching birth of the State of Israel that drew her to diplomatic life. There

was something fascinating about being in at the start of an international goodwill programme for a new nation. So in 1946 Miss Herlitz got herself selected for the Jewish Agency's "School for Diplomats." There were 500 applicants, from which 25 were chosen, including five women. The 18-month course ended after a year when the War of Independence broke out. "And sadly, the school was not restarted again. I would certainly like to see it brought back as it was a tailor-made, marvellously rounded course. As well as studying archaeology, economics, and the history of Zionism, we were taught how to dance, type, and drive, how to behave in a synagogue—procedure varies from country to country—and the history of Christian churches in the Middle East. Now all this sort of thing has to be picked up on the job."

Although many of the 25 have important posts in Israel today, few have achieved high ambassadorial rank. "It is much more difficult to choose people for diplomatic life in this world. Everything has changed from Napoleonic days when you addressed yourself to kings."

"Now it is not what you do in Chancery which is important but what you do to public opinion. And there are very few rules for this particular game. No protocol book tells you where to seat trade union officials—today's Important People."

If the fear of seating people wrongly does not give you nightmares, then the fear of being kidnapped may well. "A year or so ago when the tension surrounding all Israeli officialdom was at its height, I had to have a police guard. It was a bit of a nuisance but rather necessary. The diplomatic service really is a risk profession nowa-

days. You need to be strong in both body and spirit."

Yes, you do, because if table plans and kidnapping hasn't given you ulcers, staffing problems will. "All ambassadors have these troubles. One is expected to live as one did 100 years ago, without the staff. In Copenhagen, I had a house with 26 rooms to run with a Japanese au pair girl, a Danish old lady, and anyone else I could get by the hour."

Being a woman neither ameliorates nor exaggerates any of these problems. "Being a woman is only a problem in oneself. In Israel all schools are co-education and from there you go into the army with men. If you have the training and are qualified to do a job, you assume you can do it and never think about being a woman." There is just one minor drawback to being a female ambassador—your husband ranks lower than a wife would—which tends to complicate those wretched seating plans again.

Being single obviously has its disadvantages, but this is the same whether you are a man or a woman. The Foreign Office compensates by allowing you an extra servant."

On the way to her first ambassadorship in Copenhagen, Miss Herlitz has been First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Washington, Consul in New York, and a member of the country's delegation to the fifth General Assembly of the United Nations. Intermingled with foreign posts have been spells of home duty including serving as international secretary of Mapai, the Israel Labour Party, and being a member of the Tel-Aviv/Jaffa City Council. As head of the country's cultural committee, she was responsible for a new programme for adult education and the introduc-

tion of the public library system.

"I think it is very important to keep returning to base and having a change of job. I believe in mutual fertilisation, it helps you to keep in touch. After five years in Copenhagen I am anxious again to have another post in Israel. I was offered the job of Consul-General in New York, but although I love America and in particular New York, I feel it is time to be at home for a while."

For the past few months Miss Herlitz has been a roving ambassador doing a stint of diplomatic PR. As well as acting as co-ordinator of the world-wide celebrations of Ben-Gurion's eighty-fifth birthday—organising the planning of a BG forest here and the naming of a BG street there—she has been on a lecture tour of Australia and New Zealand and is at the moment lecturing in this country. Titles offered include: "The roots of Israel democracy" and "The trials and joys of an ambassador."

"After this trip I am going back to Tel-Aviv and hope to be able to do something for the underprivileged in Israel, particularly for the immigrants who came in 10 to 15 years ago and who didn't find such good conditions and opportunities as those who came in today. This may only be a few thousand people in the big cities, but in these prosperous times and in a country set on social justice, it is dangerous to have any group left behind."

Esther Herlitz's father was also a civil servant. He was the chief archivist of the Zionist Organisation and then of the State of Israel. On his grave are the words: "He tried to serve his people." "And that," says Miss Herlitz, "is what I am trying to do."

Parents read on

John Rowe Townsend on family novels

Tizzy brings tiny Adelaide home, and the resultant misunderstanding leads to an affair of honour between her father and her would-be lover Ralph Buncheon, poor Mr Brett finds himself enlisted as second by both sides.

From this point onwards, matters grow even more tangled; but Mr Garfield knows where he is going, and after propelling his characters through a maypole dance of eye-defeating speed he finishes with everything neatly unwound and love triumphant. This is a book of many casual joys, among them the recurrent naive cynicism of schoolboy Harris, who shakes Bostock's foundations by declaring that "there ain't no God."

"But there must be a God," urged Bostock desperately.

"Why, old friend?"

"Because—because of everything. Look about you, Harris! All the grass and trees and different animals and flowers. Who made them if not God?"

"Somebody else," said Harris bleakly.

In *The Beethoven Medal* (Oxford, 90p), K. M. Peyton has written a joint sequel to two previous books, *Fly-by-Night* and *Pennington's Seventeenth Summer*; for Ruth, the heroine of the former, has developed a desperate adolescent love for Pennington, the hero of the latter. Pennington, first glimpsed as a temporary baker's boy, "was tall and powerfully built, but moved with an aggressive ease"; and no bones are made about why Ruth finds him more attractive than the well-behaved boys her parents prefer. "Loads of sex appeal," her brother Ted explains to her mother.

Pennington, who gets into lots of trouble but is an excellent footballer, swimmer, and dancer, in addition to all that is a concert pianist good enough to play in the Royal Albert Hall, seems to me to be too much of a good thing: a young girl's dream with whipped-cream on top.

Once I had put the book down I ceased to believe in him, or in the wholesome way his relationship with Ruth developed. But K. M. Peyton is

an Ancient Mariner of a storyteller; her book is outrageously readable; and I must report that a wife and two critical teenagers seized upon it eagerly, devoured it at great speed, and proclaimed it to be entirely convincing.

Catherine Storr's *Thursday* (Faber, £1.40) seems at first to be much more down-to-earth than *The Beethoven Medal*. Much of it consists of kitchen-talk among adolescent Bee and her Mum and Dad and friend Lynne. This is a strange book, and not I think entirely successful, but it is impressive all the same: a real novel from a writer who has never stopped developing.

B. Priestley's early books such as *"The Good Companions"* and *"Angel Pavement"* were undoubtedly family novels. In *Snoggle* (Heinemann, £1.40), Mr Priestley has written what the title page coyly describes as a story for anybody between 9 and 90, but which the blurb calls his first children's book. *Snoggle* is an egg-shaped creature from outer space, with stumpy legs and a combined head and body; and the story tells how three Hooper teenagers save him from being destroyed at the hands of cunning Inspector Crope and blimpish Major Rodpath, and shouting Mrs Bing-Birchall. It will probably sell, but it is a disappointment; its characters are stereotyped and I can find no plane of either reality or fantasy on which it convinces.



Mr. Brett

Drawing by Fritz Wegner from *"The Strange Affair of Adelaide Harris"* by Leon Garfield.

Secretary bird

by Barbara Gunnell

ONE IN FOUR of all female workers works in an office, and between 60 and 70 per cent of all office workers are women. They do the typing, the filing, the telephoning, the photocopying, the tea making, and all the other boring and trivial jobs which enable a business to function.

Even in Canada and the United States, where it has become illegal to discriminate sexually in job advertisements, there has been no emerging class of male secretaries, and it that seems an amusing concept then it is worth remembering that before women were significantly represented on the labour market many men started their business careers by doing just these jobs. Of course, the job was slightly different then. Tea making, filing, and copy typing were done lower down the ranks and a male secretary would be required to act as stand-in and possible successor to the boss. Promotion for today's secretary usually means doing the same job for a more important man.

Where the labour force is predominantly male, for example, in developing countries, promotion from the clerical level to the administrative level is the norm. Once women enter the labour market the promotional paths become a sort of express promotion stream and the jobs available to women become what we are all too familiar with here, dead-end jobs. Secretarial work, reproducing as it does the traditional female rôle in the home, is seen as ideally suitable for women.

The usual excuse for this state of affairs is that women do not want more responsibility. They leave and have babies, and are always more worried about their boyfriends/husbands/children than their jobs. More liberal employers admit that this is a somewhat self-perpetuating state of affairs and start up the job of secretary by way of compromise. This usually means relieving the boss of the more trivial of his correspondence. The "Dear Sir, Mr Smith regrets..." letter is the high-point of many a secretary's career.

This prejudice about the kind of work women can do extends beyond the profit-orientated business world. No liberal or radical protester is without his secretary. The male typist, and the United States' laws against sexual discrimination were almost certainly typed at many draft stages by women. A well-known white-collar trade union recently sent one of its female members an invitation to an occasion that was to be either stag or with wives. Even those women who have managed to find a truly responsible job are marvelled at by the Sunday newspapers for managing to maintain a career and look after a husband, though I have never known a man be asked how he manages a career and a wife.

If typing itself is not necessarily an exclusively feminine talent (those who think it is can ask themselves why the much better paid job of typesetting is an exclusively male job) it can be seen that the other aspects of being a secretary have developed into the traditional stereotype of femininity. Women are concerned with detail and incapable of abstract thought. Women are better with people than with ideas. Women care more about their surroundings and are concerned for the comfort of others. Women in general smooth the brow of the warrior and nowhere has this stereotype been put to better male advantage than in the rôle of women in office.

Where the wife leaves off, the secretary takes over. The job that she can't do (like remind him of their wedding anniversary) are given to the secretary. The way to succeed is to serve. Booklets giving advice remind the secretary that she must adapt to his moods, always be cheery but not too cheery, smartly dressed but not distracting, neatly made up but not too dramatically. Certain jobs are to be done unobserved, like tidying his desk, changing his blotters, sharpening his pencils, and noting all appointments and obligations in order to remind him (discreetly). I have never met the embodiment of this male fantasising but the depressing thing about these suggestions is the underlying assumption that a good secretary is not one who is efficient and intelligent but one who can subordinate her moods to suit her boss and help him in his career, hoping for herself perhaps to sharpen the pencils and change the blotters in a larger office.

To pretend this can be changed in a flash would be falsely optimistic. As many women as men accept these stereotypes and always feel uncomfortable without them. Added to this is the difficulty that, on the face of it, men have such a good system going for them that it is hardly in their interests to change it. Unfortunately until women become unionised (and the isolated nature of secretarial work makes this unlikely on a large scale) change will have to come from the administrative level.

An innovation which would effect the most change but which would also be the most difficult to introduce would be teaching the basic secretarial skills to schoolchildren of both sexes (perhaps an extra course in the last year when the school-leaving age is raised). Not that I would want to condemn anyone to a lifetime of secretarial servitude but my personal feeling is that if secretarial work became accepted as a job for both sexes, its nature would change dramatically.

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Approach to disarmament

The Russian proposal for a world disarmament conference—written, since yesterday into the UN record—is rhetoric. Disarmament can only be achieved by hard work and hard bargaining at a time when the nations concerned have the will to reduce their military strengths. By saying that the whole world should get together to disarm next year the Russians are merely saying that sin is bad and sinners should repent. The Russians will soon be saying (as they have said before) that anyone who does not support them is a warmonger. This is an old and boring proposition which the Russians would do well to forget. Who were the warmongers in Czechoslovakia in 1968?

However, this does not mean that disarmament is impossible or that it should not be worked for or that the Russians are against it. The Soviet Government knows well that a world disarmament conference next year could not get very far. A mass meeting is the wrong place for diplomacy. But the Russians also know that the outcome of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks can, and probably will, be good for their country. They also know that a genuine agreed balanced reduction of forces in Europe would be good for Russia as it would be good for the rest of Europe. These are two objectives which can be achieved because, though highly important, they are limited to areas in which each side can measure possible gains against possible losses. In the SALT talks Russia and the United States can see clearly the danger each country would be in if the talks failed and the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles continued unchecked. In their cautious (so far) approaches to balanced force reductions in Europe both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries can see the advantages that they could gain by spending less on arms and more on other things. These are the motives which get things done.

Nothing, of course, has been settled so far. The SALT talks could still founder especially now that the Russians seem to be building new and

large silos presumably for new and larger offensive missiles. According to the US Air Force the Russians have also deployed a new weapon, the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System. This system, the Air Force says, is a weapon "which can approach us from virtually any direction and without detection." These both appear to be new offensive weapons. Strictly speaking, they have nothing to do with the SALT talks which concern defence systems designed to protect each country's second-strike capacity. It would be silly, though, to pretend that the new silos and the newly-deployed FOBS have no bearing on what goes on at Helsinki or Vienna. The Russians have parked their tanks on the lawn, to borrow a phrase from Mr Wilson.

Nevertheless both sides claim, and no doubt sincerely, that the SALT talks are going well. This could be a great advance not only in itself but because it would show that arms limitation is possible even in a highly sensitive field. If the two super Powers can limit their defensive ABMPs it should be possible for them to agree to limit their offensive missiles too.

It will probably prove harder—perhaps much harder—to negotiate mutual balanced force reductions in Europe. There are many practical difficulties. For example, if the Russians and the Americans bring an equal number of divisions home the Russians could withdraw to Minsk whereas the Americans would go back to Georgia. There are diplomatic difficulties too which were aggravated on Wednesday by the French Foreign Secretary, M. Schumann. He told the National Assembly that France would oppose mutual and balanced force reductions and would try to stop NATO from seeking to achieve them. In the event M. Schumann (and France) will probably be irrelevant. But this further attempt to disrupt NATO policy is at least mischievous, coming as it does from a country which is only half-committed to the alliance. Disarmament is too important and too much needed for NATO to permit the French to interfere.

Police and people today

In any society under pressure it is the forces trying to sustain the structure that bear the strain. Inevitably the police will be thrust into the front line. Seen on the one hand as a repressive force out to crush the democratic will and on the other as going soft at the edges and failing to carry out their duty to protect the public. It is an unenviable situation, but it looks as if the new Metropolitan Police commissioner, Mr Robert Mark, will come into office prepared to face up to it.

Once again yesterday he reiterated his belief in a flexible approach to the changing social scene. As a nation we have moved away from the rigid hierarchy of yesterday and the rules of behaviour have become correspondingly blurred. The inherent authority of the constable has gone now that the social forces behind him have dissipated: his right of intervention comes under scrutiny and he has to establish it anew in a hundred and one daily encounters. This is a healthy development in many ways, but calls for a reassessment of the policeman's rôle. The terms of reference of, say, a university-educated young man from the London dockland or of a West Indian bank clerk are a long way from the "Ullo, ullo, ullo" standards which are still ingrained in many

minds. Today's policeman, and more particularly the men who command him, are treading sandy soil all the time.

The greatest danger is that the police should feel themselves to be a besieged minority, as Mr Mark is well aware. They should reflect the mainstream of the nation's attitudes both in relation to crime but also in the broader aspects. The dividing line between legitimate political expression and unlawful behaviour often needs acute perception and the circumstances of any given incident do not lend themselves to much philosophical reflection. Mr Mark looks as if he is prepared to do his reflection in tranquillity, ready for the heat of the day when it comes. It does not always make him the hero of the hour with his colleagues but it is a habit which should be encouraged. If the man on the beat can be offered a clearer idea of where he fits into the complex pattern of life in Britain then he plainly will be better equipped for his job. Us-and-them has become a characteristic attitude of our time and the results are not especially commendable. The police force is part of us and if we change it must march in step. It may not be easy, but it is essential for a healthy democracy.

Local government

It is too late to go on complaining that local government is to be reorganised with a division of functions between county and district councils. The Maud proposals based on all-purpose authorities which were adopted by Mr Crosland were far more radical than Mr Walker's two tiers scheme, but they are lost to the history books. What Parliament now has to do is to work on the improvement of the Local Government Bill published yesterday. There should be some further scope for change. For Mr Walker has been flexible enough in revising some of the original proposals set out in his White Paper last February.

Some of the changes are improvements on the first draft. There is a good case for concentrating responsibility for environmental health matters in the district councils, for they will have closer contact with the people, and they can take over much of the existing local authority administrative machinery. On the other hand, to allot functions simply to keep existing local departments in being is conservative rather than reformist. One object was to set up local government on a big enough scale for it to command adequate resources, and then to free it from close control by Whitehall. That is accepted in principle, but not every district council will be strong enough, for example, to be given with confidence a free hand in making local develop-

Walker's way

ment plans. The snags in having two tiers rather than one will almost certainly plague the planners.

No doubt there will be a great deal of argument over the details of boundary changes. The conservatism of the Walker approach is exemplified in preserving as many of the traditional boundaries as possible, and this may encourage local jealousy in fighting to preserve outmoded territorial claims. It also accounts for the pressure of the old counties to keep what they hold right up to the limits of the conurbations, now called metropolitan counties. That runs against the spirit of the underlying notion in redrawing the map—that the old Victorian distinction between town and country should be discarded. Town and country come together in the joining of counties with county towns—in Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, to take two examples—but in the major built up areas of the Midlands and the North the new metropolitan counties will be cut off from their surrounding countryside. Problems of maintaining green belts or finding new building land will have to be fought out with the surrounding counties.

One touch of conservatism will be welcomed—in the rejection of synthetic names for the new authorities. So the absurd diminutive Selnece will give way to an admirable and natural place name, Greater Manchester. The debate on place names is still open. Here the traditional and the customary should remain the precedent.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KENT: Stream Farm was not unusual. A cottage, a bath, and two oasts in a pastoral valley near the Sussex border. But the stream itself led to a very unusual feature indeed. By a bend shadowed by lime trees were several large slabs of stone scattered in the bed, though some were firmly stuck in the banks. The fossil snails in the slabs showed them to be Bethesda marble, which was once quarried a few miles away. I counted 16 slabs, each about six inches thick. They are all that remain of the unique paved ford on the Roman road from Staplehurst to Bodiam. There were many large nodules of ironstone underneath the slabs, which may have been a foundation for the paving. No doubt the Roman handiwork has been broken up by the erosive force of the stream, though the displacement of some slabs upstream suggests other than natural agencies. Later in the day, in the Kent Ditch that marks the county boundary, I found another collection of slabs in the alluvial banks, this time of ironstone and slag. The journey in between, following the road as it wound its way through the broken terrain, was an exciting search for other clues such as a broad causeway across a pasture, a deep sunken track through a shaw, and an accumulation of stones across an otherwise stone-free ploughed field. Many footpaths still follow the line of the old road which is not only historically significant but convenient for a pleasant journey of discovery. JOHN T. WHITE

CHINA'S victory at the UN has

been warmly welcomed by her neighbours in Hanoi and Pyongyang, themselves still excluded from the organisation. But North Vietnam—and to a lesser extent North Korea—are still not too happy about other aspects of China's new diplomacy. Last week's visit of a high-level Korean delegation to Hanoi underlines the community of interest which both countries share, as small but dynamic revolutionary Powers on the edge of the Chinese land mass.

It was, strikingly, in an article congratulating China on her UN victory that the North Vietnamese party paper "Nhan Dan" gave fresh voice to Hanoi's deep concern at Nixon's coming visit to Peking. Nixon, said the paper on October 29, was pursuing a policy designed to promote "the division of the Socialist camp and opposition to national liberation movements."

A similar phrase had been used by the Vietnamese in newspaper comment soon after Nixon's visit to Peking was announced in July. But this time the connection with China has been made much more explicit.

Nixon, said "Nhan Dan" last week, talks of peace while avoiding real negotiations at Paris. Yet at the same time, he has also begun to talk about "drawing the People's Republic of China into a constructive relationship with the world community," and about "the contribution of this nation of more than 700 million people." He takes this line, says "Nhan Dan" darkly, "in anticipation of unforeseeable events." These remarks were not included in the version of this editorial published in the Chinese press.

One event which Hanoi appeared to foresee when Nixon's visit was first announced was ruled out by China in August, when Peking stressed that it did not (contrary to Western reports) favour a new Geneva conference to settle the Vietnam war. Premier Chou En-lai also explained to foreign visitors that the demand for a total US withdrawal from Indo-China came top of China's own list of priorities.

Apparently these reassurances have not fully satisfied the Vietnamese. It is not US withdrawal as such, they appear to argue, which is the crucial issue, but the question of what kind of political regime (still backed by American fire power and aid) will be left in Saigon.

A short communiqué signed



Nixon, up to his old tricks?

JOHN GITTINGS on the fears of North Vietnam and North Korea that China could be seduced by her new contact with the West

KIM IL SONG: Nixon should be dealt with only as a suppliant

last weekend in Hanoi with the Korean delegation insisted US withdrawal is only one of the "two basic problems." The other is that the US must withdraw its support from President Thieu's regime in order to "pave the way" for a new regime which "is ready to have a serious dialogue" with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

There is an analogy with events in Laos where, as a North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement argued last week, the Nixon doctrine simply means "making Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese." "Vietnamisation" in their view is just a variance of the Laotian process where direct military involvement is avoided (more or less) while the indigenous forces of reaction are being beefed up.

Last month, in an article on the Pentagon Papers in North Vietnam's English-language weekly, "Vietnam Courier," the writer directly links Nixon's China policy with his support for the Saigon regime. Nixon, it was alleged, has no intention of ending the policy of aggression. Instead, "he decrees economic measures, makes diplomatic detours, avoids giving an answer to the (South Vietnamese Communist) proposals at the Paris conference, and shamelessly tries to support Nguyen Van Thieu, all with the purpose of keeping the war going." What credibility can be attached to fine words from Washington, now that the Pentagon Papers have been

published, he asks? "Nobody can any longer say he did not know the facts."

The view from Pyongyang is rather less dire than that from Hanoi, at least in public. The North Koreans may find it easier to accept Peking's assurances, since the Chinese share fully their own preoccupations with the threat of a resurgent, remilitarised Japan, and South Korea in its wake. Pyongyang even has its own spot of negotiations going, between the Red Crosses of North and South Korea. It has also recently signed an agreement with Peking for military aid, "to be provided by the Chinese 'free of charge'."

Yet the Koreans are still uneasy about the international situation, though they say it more politely than in Hanoi. Korea, always more tactful in dealing with the Chinese, emphasises the conditions under which Nixon's visit could be a success rather than those under which it would not.

Early in August, Premier Kim Il Sung spoke with apparent favour of Nixon's visit. Nixon, he said, would be coming to Peking "with a white flag," and the Chinese had plenty of experience in how to deal with the enemy by negotiation as well as through struggle. In effect Kim was saying that Nixon should be dealt with only as a suppliant. In much the same way, the Cambodian leader Prince Sihanouk has referred several times to the assurances of his "good friend" Chou En-lai that Indo-

China's interests will remain paramount in Chinese policy.

But North Korea, like the Vietnamese, has also used the occasion of China's victory in the UN to remind people that Nixon is a very dangerous customer. The US imperialists, said their party newspaper in an editorial congratulating China on the UN vote, has "new vicious schemes" in Indo-China. They are "resorting to every possible means" to avoid pulling out of Asia, with "an olive branch in one hand and a bayonet in the other."

This section of the editorial, like the corresponding North Vietnamese comment, was also omitted in the version published in Peking.

At the same time, North Korea stressed the need for "unity" for a better understanding between China, North Vietnam and itself, at this critical juncture. "The situation in Asia," said the party newspaper last week, "demands that the people of all revolutionary countries unite ever closer and more decisively."

As a practical demonstration of "unity," a high-level North Korean delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Pak Song-chol and including a Vice-Minister of Defence, arrived in Hanoi at short notice two days before the UN vote on China. The Koreans spoke vigorously of the need for "proletarian internationalism" in support of the Vietnamese, and signed new agreements on Korean military and economic aid (both free of charge).

On the Vietnamese side, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh spoke of the "plight of temporary division" which both countries shared, as they also shared the same enemy and the same revolutionary ideals.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that any kind of split is in the offing between China and either of her Communist neighbours. At other times in the past, differences have been equally pronounced. Just as there is a traditional community of interest between Peking, Pyongyang and Hanoi in the long-term sense, so there is a tradition of fairly sharp disagreement over tactics, exacerbated by the Sino-Soviet dispute.

By voicing their disagreements today, more or less openly, North Vietnam and North Korea may have a specific purpose in mind, not to criticise what has already happened but to define the acceptable limits of Chinese policy in the future. By all means invite Nixon if you like, they seem to be saying, but please may we remind you that we are in the front line.

Dangerous privilege

Sir,—I read with increasing distress your editorials about Northern Ireland. They sound all too familiar to me, and seem to echo the counsels of moderation I used to read in the "New York Times" editorials on Vietnam in the mid-1960s. I know the parallels between Vietnam and Ulster are by no means convincing, but in one respect at least I feel I am witnessing the same phenomenon—the same atrophy of the public critical intelligence, the same unwillingness or inability to deal with the basics of a problem.

The basic problem in Ulster seems to me to stem from the quite privileged constitutional position of the Stormont regime. This is taken as quite natural by the British public, when in fact it is simply the result of political manoeuvring in the 1920s. Fifty years does not sanctify an irrational arrangement.

Stormont enjoys both the benefits of sovereignty and non-sovereignty: it is able to abuse a minority within its jurisdiction without the minority having effective channels of appeal to a sympathetic higher government; on the other hand Stormont enjoys the protection of that higher government's armed forces. This arrangement is the source of the present troubles, for it means the Catholic minority has no recourse other than extra-constitutional protest or, in the case of the IRA, direct support from Dublin.

A PAT on our conscience

Sir,—The recently reported claim of the salvage industries to be given zero rating for Value-added Tax may not only attract wide support but can also be extended. The operation of VAT will automatically provide the machinery for a Pollution-added Tax, PAT, either as part of VAT or alongside it. By this means the visible cost of each manufacturing process can gradually be made to include the social cost of the stress it imposes on the environment, and the price of a product can be made to cover the cost of its salvage, re-cycling or disposal.

Restrictive legislation, although a necessary adjunct, is widely recognised to be insufficient of itself to control environmental deterioration; it is

too blunt an instrument, the enforcement of which is necessarily ponderous and expensive. PAT by contrast can provide effective economic pressures operating in detail day by day. Its application can be flexible, selective and finely graduated. Since rating for PAT would be subject to appeal based on expert testimony, it provides economic motivation for research aimed at elucidating the real effects of pollution and ecological disturbance. This knowledge is an essential pre-requisite of right action in the preservation of our living environment.

Thomas W. O'Brien, American-Rhodes Scholar, Jesus College, Oxford.

The soldiers are, in addition, supporting a regime that has denied to all its workers—Protestant as well as Catholic—the fundamental rights enjoyed by the average British working man. One suspects that in some circles of the British elite there is an enthusiasm for an identity of interests with the oppressive forces in Northern Ireland. I suggest the Guardian should understand their collusion in the 1920s as a source of today's problem, and begin to understand that the continued existence of Stormont is the principal obstacle to peace.

Thomas W. O'Brien, American-Rhodes Scholar, Jesus College, Oxford.

Talents on the scrapheap

Sir,—I have read the letters and articles about the art schools with interest, but at the same time with irony.

Is anyone concerned with the fate of the art students when they leave art school? What opportunities are open to DfAD graduates in fine art other than teaching? My son, after five years' training, is now drawing £6 a week unemployment benefit (his rent is

£3.85). Several of his fellow artists are in the same position, others have obtained unskilled employment.

These young people are not idle layabouts or drop-outs. Their training was long and arduous. Can the country afford to relegate their talents to the scrapheap?

(Mrs) Phyllis Counsell, 81 Ringstone Crescent, Nelson, Lancs.

LETTERS to the Editor

Carried away

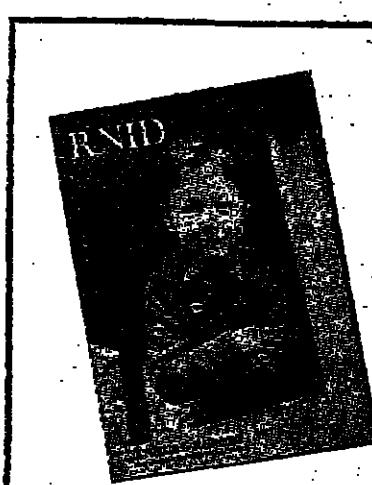
Sir,—Michael Hurdle (Letters, November 2) should not allow his infatuation with his motor-car to distort his own logical powers when attacking British Rail's very sensible advertising campaign.

Not only do railways in fact use a fraction of the land and energy that a motorway system requires (thereby causing far less pollution), but in a

crowded island existing assets should be exploited fully, rather than using our limited resources on a vast, new, wasteful system.

The hoary old myth of the disappearing road fund is discredited by the fact that in 1969, for example, £533 million was spent on roads for something like 14 million vehicle owners, which, if my mathematics are correct, suggests a very sizeable subsidy for Mr Hurdle. To which might be added all the immense "hidden" costs of congestion, accidents, policing and pollution. Yours,

Colin Speakman, 32 Ayresome Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.



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MICHAEL LAKE on new Paris manoeuvres to undermine European disarmament

Detente: French force or French farce?

THE French appear to get a perverse kick out of their maverick diplomacy. After dropping out of NATO's military framework they have, since the death of General de Gaulle, been edging closer again. They have, and been given, a much closer consultative rôle in NATO than in the early days after their withdrawal. They have, furthermore, a greater interest in European defence cooperation since Britain appears on the brink of joining the Common Market, while the Americans are constantly suspected of getting ready to pull out much of their conventional army. Yet, in the wake of the visit

by Mr Brezhnev to Paris last week, the French Foreign Minister, M. Schumann, reinforced by sources in the lower echelons of his Ministry has spelled out his Government's unequivocal opposition to East-West negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Europe.

Yesterday the Russians, the Americans and the British were all puzzled by this. The French even appeared to hope they had persuaded Mr Brezhnev that NATO's special emissary on MBFR, Signor Manlio Brosio, should not be received in Moscow.

True, the French have consistently opposed block to block negotiations, since they feel that the results conflict

with national interests—especially if they are dominated by the Russians and the Americans. But since the armies in Europe were marshalled on a block to block system it is difficult to see any other way of achieving anything like an equitable rundown of the military on both sides.

The French view has taken diplomats by surprise on both sides of Europe for three reasons.

The first is that Mr Brezhnev himself opened the way to negotiations in a speech in Georgia in March this year—a speech which was originally greeted with enthusiasm in French circles. Indeed, the Russians claim that their former Foreign

Minister, Mr Molotov, made such a proposal immediately after the death of Stalin.

The second reason is that while the Russians may be keener to see a conference on European security get under way—which the French think negotiations on MBFR would obstruct—they would not put a halt to their drive for détente in Europe by the deliberately negative act of snubbing NATO's special envoy, Mr Brosio.

The third point, while not openly expressed, is that if, as everyone believes, the Americans are ultimately going to reduce their conventional forces in Europe, the Russians would like this to happen as part of a negotiated East-West agreement

rather than unilaterally which would leave West Germany with the biggest conventional forces in Western Europe.

The Russians, meanwhile, have proposed that negotiations on MBFR could start before a conference on European security, and then continue within a separate body perhaps created by, but apart from, the European Security Conference. This proposal has met with approval in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which agrees with the Russians that MBFR is best dealt with off the security conference agenda.

The Americans are meanwhile unhappy with a Polish proposal that three separate commissions be established

by the security conference should be regional—which would effectively shut the Americans out. The Americans would prefer—this time in tune with the French—that such commissions should be functional dealing with matters of security, trade, and cultural exchanges. But one of them might yet turn out to be on MBFR, which would please everyone except the French.

For a couple of years now this has all been airy fairy stuff. But progress on Berlin and on inter-German relations, the keys to détente, has been consistently good and this continues the first East-West meeting on European security could take place in the spring.



MISS BRILL: THRILLED
CAROL DIX meets the Miss World contestants

Beauty on the brain

CATTLE markets," and a competition of "fashions"—the Miss World annual contest brings out violent reactions in some notably Women's Lib last year at the Albert Hall; a lot of men a vicarious cond chance; but gives the contestants a lot of assurance. Yesterday the variety Club of Great Britain drew the girls into the rostrum and a rattle making the literal fat from a land to help under-privileged children) at the very where they feted and led over lunch.

The girls don't need women's Lib to fight for em these days. It no longer seems to be the lack of and letting, bitching world; most the contestants this year students or teachers. They want to travel, and this one way of doing so.

It is the men who let themselves down now. Two of the riety Club worthies came blows as the girls left, or who was to kiss them. And I imagine most of the "lunches were ruined by plying down over-eager nds. But no girl can answer the men, only for themselves.

Haydee Kurlst, a beautiful blue-eyed girl from Dominican Republic is 17 but has come to island, she says, "because want to demonstrate my unity to other countries; at we have people with tentacles that need weeping.

We are a sub-developed country but it is developing. I am a student of economics, my first year. I wanted to study physics but my country can't the facilities to so I sought I would study mathematics—developing countries ed economists.

"When I was asked to be the Miss Dominican Republic, I was shocked, but then I thought could do something about it. I fact that in Latin America women are treated as objects. As a beauty queen I want to demonstrate at most of all a beauty queen has to be a real woman, to think, feel, and can do."

Miss Ireland, too, who is 22, has completed a three-year degree course in micro-economics at Sussex University, and it hard to talk about ing a beauty queen as I am person. I like people, I love being at them so why couldn't they look at me? give them a show."

Jane Glover is from Dublin, d has now given up micro-economics and designs arched (as Rainbow designs), e openly admitted that she ped the publicity would be her sales. Miss Brazil, cila Petterle, is also at university, studying medicine and absorbed by psychology. "I could even like to see the copies here, not because I want to take drugs, but because I love their way of thinking."

As Miss Ireland says, "It's the woman, if you be like a person then you'll treated like a person; if u act like a plaything, then an will treat you like that."

This year's girls are all very dural, not beauties, and e're the first to recognise at—but it is an experience r them. Maybe they will be "Miss Worlds" by travelling.

MANY of the items in Britain's museums, particularly in the provinces, are being treated like junk. This was the message yesterday when National Heritage, the museums action movement, launched an appeal to finance nine annual prizes for the museums which have done the most with slender resources to improve their facilities.

In Bognor Regis for example, a £250,000 natural history collection, which has never been fully on display since 1944, is still in storage and deteriorating from dampness, mice, moths and mites in an old house which Mr John Letts, chairman of the executive of National Heritage, yesterday described as "filthy and disgusting."

In Nottingham the museum displayed its full Wedgwood collection for the first time in 1969 for an international conference of Wedgwood experts. To do so it borrowed displays from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. When the conference was over, the cases were returned and part of the collection went back into storage.

In York, at the Yorkshire Museum, the accommodation for the reserve collection, described by the staff as filthy and disgusting, could have been tidied up for mere £300. Fortunately the money has now been spent.

Have lost its museum in 1966 when a fire destroyed the town hall and town hall staff moved into the museum at Broker Hall while the exhibits went into storage. Some of the duplicated items and others not required for the new museum were sold at Christie's this year for £14,824. The most likely solution now is that the collection will move



BOGNOR REGIS: "THE ITEMS ARE INADEQUATELY STORED"

CAMPBELL PAGE on the plight of Britain's museums and galleries

Cellars full of history

back to its original premises when the town hall is rebuilt in spring 1973.

In Birmingham the museum was too short of money to bid for a modestly priced but important local find, and several rooms at the art gallery have had to be closed because the humidity was damaging the pictures.

"To sum up," Mr Letts said yesterday, "We see a museum in one of our richest cities finding difficulty in raising money for the acquisition of a local artefact of great import-

ance, and we find another museum in another major city unable to afford to display one of its most important collections."

He described the assistance given on a national basis as "paltry," and outlined the very different attitudes among local authorities. Norwich has a population of 90,000 compared with Nottingham's 350,000. But the museum at Norwich has twice the staff of the museum at Nottingham and twice as many visitors.

In general the gap between

the cost of running museums and the funds available was widening every year.

The Government has shown an awareness of the problem by setting up a committee this summer under the chairmanship of Mr C. W. Wright of the Department of Education and Science to review the needs of provincial galleries "with particular regard to the conservation and display of their collections." The committee is also looking into improved relationships between provincial

institutions and their national counterparts.

But National Heritage realises that the 900 museums must depend on voluntary gifts to do their collections full justice. Yesterday it appealed to 9,000 firms to donate money so that it can establish prizes for the best performances by museums in eight regions covering England, Scotland, and Wales. It also intends to give one additional large prize of about £1,000.

A recent survey by National Heritage of a sample of over one third of the country's museums showed that 47 per cent of the collections were deteriorating through lack of space, equipment and trained staff; that between 40 and 60 per cent of the collections were permanently in store, many in inadequate conditions; that 48 per cent of the museums were now forced to economise by restricting opening hours; and that 77 per cent had no public facilities such as coffee bars or restaurants.

In the provinces the development of museums remains a slow business. In Bognor Regis, Mr R. J. M. Sheppard, the town clerk said, "It is true that the items in the collection are inadequately stored and that they are deteriorating." But he, which had never been a museum authority, was trying to set up a suitable museum at a cost of £100,000. The council agreed two years ago to put up half of the then estimated cost of £200,000 but no other source had been found for the rest.

In Hove the clerk to the libraries and museum committee, Mr R. H. Dean, said that the money raised by the sale of items at Christie's had been put in an art fund for future purchases.

MISCELLANY

The crown prince

In the highly competitive stakes for the United Nations Secretary-Generalship, Sadruddin Khan is coming up fast on the rails. The latest bit of Sadruddin, as a UN official, might be given the job on a strictly interim basis until the Big Powers can agree on a more permanent appointment.

Watchers along the East River are convinced that U Thant is too tired to consider staying on beyond the end of this year, even for a few months. But now that Peking has to be consulted, there is even less hope of finding a new Secretary-General before the end of the current session in December. So, eyes are turning to the princely High Commissioner for Refugees as a temporary answer.

The argument runs that he is a UN civil servant, and could therefore be given a limited term. The fact that he is rich and royal (uncle of the Aga) might not endear him to the Communists. On the other hand, Russia would please the Arabs by accepting him, and the Chinese might usefully be reminded that Sadruddin has Pakistani family connections.

Whether the High Commissioner himself would welcome a temporary appointment is another matter. He has after all long been an unofficial candidate for a full term as Secretary-General. Temporary appointments have a habit, though, of acquiring permanency.

Every cloud has an orange lining. Belfast lawyers are rubbing their palms over a sharp increase in applications for divorce. Some put it as high as 20 per cent in the past six months. Estranged spouses are worried, it seems, that they might all finish up in the Catholic Republic. Divorce now or for ever hold.

Wise Guy

JACK PILER has been a film publicist for 10 years. Before that he was a show business reporter in Fleet Street. Nobody knows better than him that what you need is a peg. And what better peg for announcing a film about the real Guy Fawkes than November 5?

Piler and Dennis Michael, another film publicist, have got together to produce a film about Guy, his plot, and those who plotted against him. Their budget is £1 million. Robert Stephens is keen to play the title rôle. Tony Hatch has written the music (though it will be a film with



STEPHENS: remembrance

music rather than a musical). "I hate fireworks," Piler says. "They are dated and unnecessary. Nobody knows or understands what it was all about, except that Guy Fawkes was going to blow up the Houses of Parliament. I wanted to dig up a much better story." He thinks he has, and has written his own script to prove it. And his title? "Remember, Remember." Light the blue touch paper, and retire to a safe distance.

Blanket coverage

The mills of God and Yorkshire are grinding as best they can. A week ago, Christian Aid appealed for blankets to keep the Bengali refugees warm in the winter nights. Within days the relief organisation had enough cash and blankets to send 50,000, with more flowing in every hour, and still welcome.

One woman went into an Oxford Street store in London and bought up the whole stock (delivery to Christian Aid). At the same time, the United Nations has swooped in and bought 150,000 British blankets for its own relief programme.

All of which is splendid for the cold and hungry. But it's doing strange things to the blanket market. Dewsbury is running to keep pace with demand. Prices are starting to soar. One manufacturer was charging Christian Aid a negotiated price of 75p per blanket. He and some others are now asking 90p. Better think of something also for Christmas, honey.

Card index

WHITEHALL IS tightening up on security. Partly because of the Angry Brigade and the Kilburn IRA, or whoever it was who blew up the Post Office Tower. But more permanently because of the unauthorised citizens and their private eyes who want

to get their gloved hand on secret but useful information.

Up to now, Government departments have been classified as "A" and "B" risks for security purposes. In the "A" ministries—like the Foreign Office, the Defence Department, the Treasury, and the Home Office—staff and visitors have long had to show passes or all in a form before they get past the front door. The "B" ministries have been less fussy.

But times and recommendations change. Before the month is out, everyone at the huge, new, hydra-headed Department of the Environment (4,000 staff, bags of planning and licensing information) will need a card. The official line remains that other ministries must decide for themselves, but the betting is that by the spring most of them will have followed Peter Walker's example.

Whip handicap

WHY WAIT for the consequential legislation? Whips on both sides of the Commons are going to have quite enough on their plates manning the vast committees upstairs on the three non-Market Bills HMG has already vouchsafed.

The Local Government Bill, for instance, has 200 clauses and 25 schedules to be fought line-by-line, hour-by-hour. Then there is Housing Finance, with more than 100 clauses, and the Broadcasting Bill.

Once all three are on the road, Bob Mellish will have anything up to 150 Labour MPs locked away in committee, and Francis Pym will need even more to keep them at bay. Then there's always the Scottish and Welsh Committees, where the Tories don't have a natural majority. Any volunteers?

Pit proper

WITH A FLOURISH from its president, Joe Gormley, the miners' union is taking a constitutional grip on its 80 sponsored MPs (still the largest union group in the Parliamentary Labour Party). The miners' MPs will in future meet quarterly with their executive to give account of their stewardship, though whether they will emulate the 16 engineers and sit down to a "driers' feed" is not revealed.

Gormley, a wise uncle of the Labour executive, has been firmly reminding his parliamentary comrades of their obligation to defeat the wicked Tories, even on such issues as the Common Market. No rolling heads, no pack drill, but Roy Mason is one of the miners' 20. And Roy didn't exactly do his duty on October 23.

BARRY NORMAN

Skin flicks

SOUTH AFRICA has dealt another crushing blow to apartheid by agreeing to the employment of coloured usherettes in white cinemas, a courageous and liberal move which is not without its snags.

Coloured people, even usherettes, are not actually permitted to see white men's films, so applicants must promise to keep their eyes averted from the screen. (Anyone breaking this rule will, presumably, be taken to the back of the upper circle and shot).

As all black people are untrustworthy, however, the authorities have shrewdly sought to avoid trouble by saying in their advertisements, that "preference will be given to applicants who are (a) short-sighted, (b) can walk backwards down an aisle, (c) can walk sideways like a crab."

Even so, it's a bit chancy. Sneaky applicants might only pretend to be short-sighted. Therefore the ideal black usherette would be totally blind and also deaf (sex in the movies is audible these days) and preferably dumb as well. No self-respecting white man could tolerate some uppity nigger telling him he was in the wrong seat. The effort of teaching her to keep a civil tongue in her head by belting her with a sjambok might detract from his enjoyment of the film.

Furthermore, it would be an advantage if she were without arms. In a cinema with the lights dim, she might accidentally touch one of the customers, obliging him to go home at once to bath and change all his clothes.

Equally, she should wear ankle-length skirts or, better still, have no legs at all. The sight of pretty black calves and thighs dashing about the aisles might stir illicit twinges of lust in the white patrons, which is, of course, an act of criminal provocation punishable by life imprisonment or, given a merciful judge, amputation of the offending limbs.

Lastly comes the question of appearance. As the sight of coloured skin is offensive to all decent people it would be best if the usherettes wore white masks or, alternatively, were so black as to be totally invisible in the darkness.

If they met all these qualifications, they could then be propped up somewhere in the cinema (not, for preference in the auditorium, since their breath is poisonous to white people) and the patrons could find their own way to their seats.

PRINCE CHARLES has been urging trade unions not to

leave the responsibility for conservation and anti-pollution solely to management.

Quite so. Management seems to see things differently from the prince. When the Friends of the Earth dumped 1,500 non-returnable bottles on his company's doorstep, Lord Watkinson, chairman of Cadbury-Schweppes said, oh well, that was only a quarter of an hour's production in one of his smaller factories.

So there's for you, Earth-lovers. Anyway, it was a leousy truck delivering all those bottles to Lord Watkinson and, what's more, it misses the point. He doesn't want them, don't you see? They're a present to you. And if you don't want them either, well, there are plenty of open spaces, aren't there, plenty of fields and meadows and rivers to leave them in? Why go bothering Lord Watkinson with your rotten problems?

"Don't Sehh... on Britain," said one of the Friends' posters, a sentiment echoed in effect by Prince Charles. But why ever not? Everybody else does.

THE IMMEDIATE popularity of W. H. Auden's hymn to the United Nations (already it's soaring up the international Top Twenty) has inspired that equally great poet, Wylan Lissen, to compose his own hymn to the Common Market.

It is, alas, too long to reproduce in full, since it runs to several hundred verses, but it begins like this: "Hear the message of the Market, / Achtung! Pronto! Tais-toi! Hark! I/Tells of nations co-existing / Not resisting, / No arm-twisting, / No one grabbing, / Or back-stabbing, / Each one fighting Common cause, / Each Obeying Common laws, / Breaking down those Common doors with 'You scratch / My back, I'll scratch / Yours'."

Mr Lissen believes his words have caught the bold, cooperative and optimistic spirit of the Market rather neatly. But, as a cautionary reminder to contemporaries that struggles lie ahead and to posterity that unity was not lightly achieved, he ends on a questioning note.

Thus: "One big problem still remains / Who will hold New Europe's reins? / Who on top, / Who underneath, / Pompidou / Or Edward Heath?"

Of course, he said, it needs a little polish and nobody is yet sure how it will translate into French, German or Italian. But, as sung by Mick Jagger and with music by Lulu, it's expected to sound very nice in Flemish.

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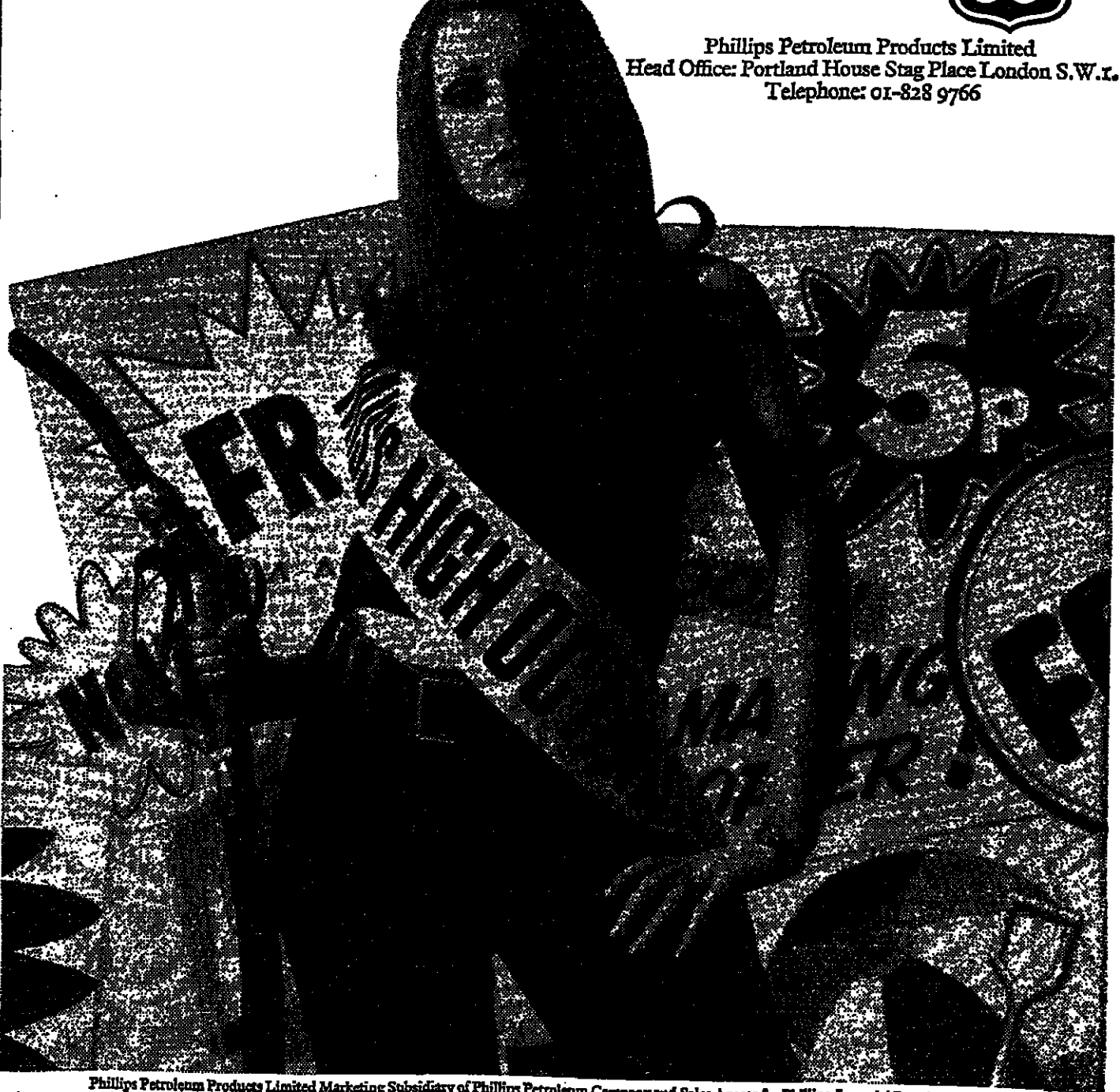
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Britain's poor are supposed to buy clothing and bedding from their Supplementary Benefits payments. Is it possible? FRANK FIELD, Director of the Child Poverty Action Group, investigates the nation's jumble sale families

Skinflint society

PEOPLE out of work, and with slender resources, have a right to draw supplementary benefits. Social and community workers report that these families have considerable difficulties in managing on their weekly payments, and that it is often impossible to meet the cost of clothing or to find the money for gas and electricity bills.

As well as providing a minimum standard of living, the Supplementary Benefits Commission issues a guide to its officers in deciding what extra help families should have in meeting their clothing needs. How well does this procedure of allowing exceptional needs grants operate? Do families obtain the help they require?

To test the Commission's policy of awarding to each according to his needs, nine families were asked to report on how they manage to clothe themselves. The replies of seven of them are given here.

WHAT ARE claimants expected to buy from their supplementary benefit? Does a weekly allowance cover only the bare necessities (whatever they are) or is there a margin for "a little of what you fancy"?

The Supplementary Benefits Commission maintains that the replacement of clothing and footwear is "a re-occurring and continuing living expense which is provided for in the supplementary benefit scale rate." The Commission will therefore award an exceptional needs grant only in circumstances where claimants can show that the expenditure could not be met from the weekly scale rate, or from any disregarded income.

The "Supplementary Benefits Handbook" gives an example of a likely case for a discretionary grant. It is of a patient leaving hospital after a long period of time who had not been drawing the full scale rate while in hospital.

The Commission's policy is clear. Claimants are supposed to cover the replacement of clothing and bedding from their weekly payments. What is important, therefore, is whether claimants can provide from this source of income. Is it possible, for example, to purchase the stocks of clothing which are listed in B/O 40?

This form is meant for internal use in the SBC, but a copy was sent to the Child Poverty Action Group's offices. The Commission claims that it is merely "an aid" to officers when deciding how they should operate their discretionary powers. "It is quite definitely not intended to be a minimum (or maximum) standard of clothing and bedding."

Leaving aside the question of whether it defines minimum or maximum requirements, can families living on supplementary benefits maintain themselves around this standard? If they can, from where do they obtain their supplies? If they cannot, we need to bring into question either the adequacy of the scale rates, or the functioning of discretion within the supplementary benefits system.

The first nine families who came into contact with CPAG's Citizens Rights Office during one week were asked if they would help to answer these questions and seven of them gave detailed replies. We cannot judge whether the families are representative of the 1.5 million people below pensionable age dependent on SB. There is too little information on them to match their representativeness or otherwise. But at the very least they tell us how the system of "individualised justice" has worked for seven families.

Mrs Bradshaw is divorced, bringing up four children on her own. Since her husband left her she has been dependent on the Supplementary Benefits Commission for her income. On checking Mrs Bradshaw's allowance, we found that not only was she receiving less than her minimum entitlement, but that during the four years on benefit she had received grants totalling only £7.65—or under £2 a year. Her request for extra help had been met with the suggestion "why don't you get off assistance and earn your money?"

Needless to say, the only jobs available would pay less than her weekly allowance, as well as adding to the worry a mother bringing up children alone has during school holidays, or when one of the children becomes ill.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Exceptional Needs

1 Applicant's surname (Block letters) Other names C.P. No.

2 Is expenditure of the payment necessary?

3 Special observations

4 Authorising Officer's decision: payment recommended or no payment

5 Regional Controller's decision: payment recommended or no payment

6 Follow-up visit Receipts covering payment of £... made for clothing, etc., seen. Any further observations

7 NOTES (including, if no payment made, reasons for refusal and any alternative action taken to meet need)

B/O 40

No. of dependants: Boys	Girls	Replacement required	NOTES
Articles and standard quantity	100	100	
Overcoat or raincoat (1)	1	1	
Underwear (2)	2	2	
Stockings (2 pairs)	2	2	
Shoes or slippers (2 pairs)	2	2	
Pyjamas (1)	1	1	
Bedding (1)	1	1	
Underwear (2)	2	2	
Stockings (2 pairs)	2	2	
Shoes or slippers (2 pairs)	2	2	
Pyjamas (1)	1	1	
Bedding (1)	1	1	
Underwear (2)	2	2	
Stockings (2 pairs)	2	2	
Shoes or slippers (2 pairs)	2	2	
Pyjamas (1)	1	1	
Bedding (1)	1	1	
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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Bill is published for sale of Cooks

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

A prospectus for the sale of the Cooks, the travel firm, the public is hearing confusion. The Government published a Bill yesterday authorising the sale of Cooks and it is expected to go through Parliament in this session.

20M sale price

When the prospectus is published it is likely to be more than a normal one. The cause of the special nature of Cooks and the need to be

he conditions governing the sale of the company, the world's best travel concern, will be

ained in the prospectus, it is likely to make it clear

it will not necessarily go to the highest bidder.

he sale is expected to be something over £20 mil-

A SUBSTANTIAL number of company directors acknowledge—in a report published today—that they would, given the opportunity, make money on the Stock Exchange by using confidential information.

In the light of the growing controversy over insider trading and more general concern over current business standards the report, by the Industrial Education and Research Foundation with the help of the Institute of Directors, could not be more timely.

Called "British Businessmen's Behaviour" it touches on a subject vital to industry and the City and reinforces the case for legislation or, at the very least, a further strengthening of the authority of the City Takeover Panel and the Stock Exchange Council.

The study is based on a questionnaire completed anonymously by nearly 800 directors. Although it asks some extremely important questions and throws new statistical light on the extent of dishonesty in business, it does not, unfortunately, live up to its ambitious claim to be "a major piece of research on directors' ethical problems."

"The directors were asked to imagine that at a board meeting they learned of plans to acquire a smaller public company whose shares were certain to increase in value when the merger was publicly announced.

Would they buy shares in the company themselves, tell the stockbroker about the merger, or tell their friends?

Nearly 9 per cent of the directors freely admitted that they would. They had an even worse opinion of their colleagues, and nearly 24 per cent thought that other directors in the situation would do the same.

Mr Simon Webley, the author, said categorically yesterday that the most accurate

The insider's view of the rules

By ANDREW DAVENPORT and PETER RODGERS

and meaningful part of the report, was the directors' opinions of the business standards of their professional colleagues.

This implies that nearly one in four directors, would, given the opportunity and temptation, be quite happy to do themselves or their friends a favour. What is more, small company directors have an even lower opinion of their own standards.

Yet one cannot avoid the suspicion that the foundation's study is in part an apology for current business practices. Mr Webley concludes that "the large majority take their responsibilities in this matter seriously."

Although share dealing on confidential information does not constitute a criminal act, any director found doing so could easily be sued for breach of confidence or damages.

Although 98 per cent of the directors questioned agreed that "sound ethics is good business in the long run" share dealings on confidential information is not

the only suspect business practice highlighted.

Nearly one in four directors considered that fiddling expense accounts was acceptable practice while as many as 54 per cent were prepared to poach personnel from competitors in order to find out about key technical breakthroughs.

The question of gifts is a sensitive one because of the thin dividing line between a gesture of appreciation and a bribe, but only 22 per cent of the directors thought that gift-giving was wrong. Nearly 42 per cent stated categorically that it was acceptable.

Mr Webley found that the popular image of businessmen as "ruthless" when it comes to dismissing staff was far from true. Directors found "human" and "moral restraints" when it came to redundancies and they were concerned at their dilemmas in sacking colleagues, executives, and senior staff. The question of worker redundancies was not raised.

In spite of his findings Mr Webley seems cautiously optimistic. His view of directors'

ethics is that they are "good—surprisingly good—on their own views. They are more concerned than I would have thought about these issues."

He suggested that a code of behaviour for businessmen should be drawn up and finds 70 per cent of the directors asked approved of the idea. The code would be drawn up by a selection of businessmen, lawyers, and even possibly clergy, and companies which endorsed it would be listed in a publication like the "Stock Exchange Yearbook." Those which infringed the code would be drummed out of the list by a special panel, perhaps modelled on the Press Council.

A substantial majority of the directors said that the code should be voluntary; but since only 32 per cent of those directors circumscribed volunteered answers to the questions—and they were presumably the most upright—would that really be good enough?

"Enquiry into some aspects of British businessmen's behaviour," by Simon Webley, IERF, Room 18-11 Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1, £1.20.

Costly advice

It is perhaps not propitious for Mr Webley's study of businessmen's ethics that simultaneously with its publication a firm called Executive Advice should be telling executives to "cheat a little" when giving prospective employers the salaries they are earning.

The advice is contained in a 19-page typewritten booklet which claims to offer "a plan of action for the redundant or those considering a job change." It contains such invaluable advice as "don't walk out, let them fire you." Not all the advice is so vicious. The booklet urges all redundant executives to cut back their expenditure immediately and to be ruthless about it. The publication does not say whether 19 duplicated pages costing no less than £3.50 falls into this category.

Shell profits fall 7 per cent but worst is to come

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

The Shell September quarter figures published yesterday confused an initially hopeful market. Against expectations, net profits fell by 6.8 per cent to £86.2 millions, bringing the total profits for the first nine months to £298.7 millions, an 8.1 per cent increase compared to over 15 per cent in the first six months.

Sluggish demand from Europe and Japan brought up unit costs at the same time as other costs, except that of transport, were rising. Even the fall in transport costs could not have helped much because these are incurred on long-term contracts. An indication of the severity of the squeeze in Europe is that Shell's volume sales dropped by 2.4 per cent, the first decline since 1958.

The group says that the low level of industrial activity also depressed the results of the chemical side of the business. The most worrying part of the Shell statement is about prices. They were higher than last year because of the increased taxation paid to oil producing States, but the statement does not mention the fact that spot prices have been falling in Europe and this suggests that this had not percolated into the more important contract prices during the past quarter.

The fear must now be that the last quarter will be even worse. In addition to the low sales volume, margins could be further squeezed if contract prices fall as well. This might be happening already and if the mild weather persists there could also be relatively little stocking up for the winter.

Pointer to BP
Mr Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil, the US subsidiary which accounts for 20 per cent of Shell's profits said in Philadelphia yesterday that he expected his company to show lower profits this year.

The implication of the Shell results could be even more serious for British Petroleum. A few weeks ago, when it made its right issue, BP forecast net profits of £160 millions for this year. It probably had then a good idea of the potential for

Wall Street

Wall Street closed higher again yesterday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index up 0.39 at 843.17.

The German mark weakened appreciably against the French franc—especially in the free financial market—in response to the signs of a possible Franco-German rapprochement at the EEC talks in Paris yesterday.

It is expected that in any agreed structure of European rates the present gap between the floating D-mark and the fixed franc will be narrowed. While positions are formally unchanged, and no figures were discussed at the meeting, observers in Paris found significance in two partial concessions by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, at the Versailles press conference.

He did not rule out some adjustment of the French parity in an eventual settlement—and he made it unambiguously clear that the French Government is defending the gold rather than the dollar parity of the franc, a position the Americans which would mean a franc meet EEC demands to devalue the dollar.

Further, he hinted that if the Group of Ten fails to make some progress towards an international solution, France would

Canadian deal for ICL?

International Computers' interest in buying a stake in Consolidated Computer of Canada is apparently growing. The company confirmed yesterday that talks were still in progress, and the directors of Consolidated said in Don Mills, Canada, that they expected an ICL decision in six weeks' time. Executives of ICL are now in Canada examining the firm,

CITY COMMENT

Price advice

OF THE interested parties with much credit from long-running saga between Ennots' main business) finally resolved, yesterday an announcement that is accepting a £4.14 million takeover offer from IML.

price accepted by Ennots is cash a share, 13p better the market price, ahead of announcement and more

tonic this year's low point. Profits in 1970 slumped from

p. It looks an expensive—equal to 21 times latest

ups—but then IML has held a high opinion of

attractions.

And although IML has finally

k in 1969, when Pneumatic

(Ennots' main business)

he glamour sector of the

series lists. Ennots is

need its intention of com-

the market via an intro-

by banker, Morgan

all. It nearly didn't make

I approached the company

with an offer of 169p a share, but after discussions with Morgan Grenfell, the offer was turned down.

Partly because of IML's willingness to pay 169p a share and partly because of Ennots' wish to be compared with the best performer in the pneumatic field, Marlonair, first dealings in the shares were done at 134p a share.

Those investors who took their cue from IML and paid these sort of prices were soon to regret it: Ennots missed its profit forecast, changed the basis of stock valuation and all in all, turned out an acute embarrassment to its advisers.

Profits in 1970 slumped from £482,000 to £310,000 and managed only a slight recovery to £334,000 in the year to July, last.

And although IML has finally

purchased the company for less

than two-thirds of the price it

was prepared to pay two years

ago, any exuberance should be

tempered by an admission by

IML's advisers yesterday that

they, too, misread the company's

prospects and worth in their

first attempt to take it over.

A public but family-controlled company at the time it joined the market, Ennots showed its opposition to IML's approach by declining to give it all the information sought.

Thus IML had to pitch its offer without adequate information and in the words of Hill Samuel, its adviser: "We all took outsiders' assessments and then the price we offered reflected this advice."

It has become increasingly evident over the past few years that the reason why so many mergers fail to meet their forecast is because the parties fail to do enough homework. IML could argue that Ennots might not have slipped back so badly had they been in control but the reasons given by Ennots for its missed targets suggests otherwise.

Thus one investment lesson from the whole affair is the need for extensive research by a bidding company whatever the stakes. The other, equally well-known, is also worth repeating, namely caution on the part of investors before buying into a company controlled by family interests.

MALLET OVERSEAS TRUST

Changes for the worse

THE 600 unitholders in the Mallet and Wedderburn Overseas Unit Trust will need no reminding that investment in ordinary shares, even through the medium of a unit trust, is far from safe. So far some have had very little, gravy at all.

Eight years ago in May, 1963, the management company was formed. At that time it was called Overseas Unit Trust Managers. The chairman and a major shareholder was Mr Oliver Jessel.

The launch price was 25p. By 1969 it had risen to a peak of 45p. Yesterday, after eight inflationary years, the original investors in the fund would be showing great losses if they cashed in their investment. The bid price of the units was back to only 23.5p.

In the intervening period the ownership of Overseas Unit Trust Managers has passed through a number of hands. Mr Jessel severed his connection with the company in October, 1965 when a firm called Unit Trust Services took control. Unit Trust Services later evolved into the Target unit trust group. Before that occurred, however, it too had severed its connection with Overseas Unit Trust Managers—in July, 1966 to be precise.

At that date Mallet and Wedderburn, a firm of banking agents and company secretaries, took control when it bought a 50.5 per cent stake. In 1968 Mallet and Wedderburn changed the name of the management firm from Overseas Unit Trust Managers and substituted their own name. But that was not the end of the story.

In 1970 Mallet and Wedderburn was taken over by a small but ambitious quoted banking company called Anglo Continental Investment and Finance. Anglo Continental was not satisfied with controlling interest—it wanted 100 per cent ownership, and so it bought out the other shareholders in the unit trust company.

The investment managers of the fund since 1969 have been far from successful. By 1970 the unit price had sunk below the original 25p offer price, and subsequently there has been no sustained improvement.

The managers of the fund admit that they are not happy with the performance, which must rank among the worst in the unit trust industry. Steps are being taken to try to improve the investment results. The number of holdings has been cut to around 60 and concentrated in the United States and in UK multi-national groups. Hopefully this will prove effective.

But the case seems to highlight some of the disadvantages of the intermittent chopping and changing of management, and is a firm reminder that, even on a long-term basis, unit trust investment should be seen as risk investment. Over eight years this unit trust has lagged well behind the rate of inflation.

Wednesday's strong recovery in share prices continued yesterday and by the close the FT All Share Index was up 1.35 at 176.36. Gilt showed gains of up to 2½.

Gas forecast not hot air

SIDNEY FLAVEL, the gas appliances group, has to fight for sales in a market with too many suppliers and for the time being at least it has found the answer to competition. The earnings performance for 1970-71 leaves the forecast of chairman Trevor Westbrook well behind and a 12½ points lift in the dividend restores it to the 20 per cent paid in 1967-68.

Although the statement from the board makes the usual noises about inflation, the group has managed to widen its margins and the pre-tax profit has leaped from a depressed £114,000 to £416,000, against the minimum of £300,000 predicted in the interim statement.

Earnings of 36 per cent cover the new dividend rate a robust 1.8 times.

Diversification, easier credit and a new range of products including the "Seventy" gas cooker are reflected in a 28 per cent jump to £5.5 millions in the turnover, and it looks as though a cyclical group is still moving in the right direction. In fact, sales in the first quarter of the current year are 20 per cent up.

The latest results may whet the appetite of shareholders whose memories go back to 1965 when the dividend was a lush 50 per cent, but that was the year when North Sea gas brought a rush of new entrants to the market attracted perhaps by thoughts of easy picking. They have since learned the hard way.

It is obviously unwise to make firm predictions for a group whose performance is influenced by the shifts in the pattern of consumer demand, but at a time of rising appliance sales, the board's prediction of a further "satisfactory" increase in earnings this year seems soundly based.

Up 2p to 81p yesterday, the shares are selling on a price earning of around 11.0, a rating which seems fair in relation to the trading prospect of a group which could have a determined suitor one of these days.

Head Wrightson half year report continued progress

	Half-year to 31 July 1971	Half-year to 31 July 1970	Year to 31 Jan 1971
Turnover	16,981	10,497	27,520
Trading Profit	439	278	787
Bank Interest	(11)	(26)	(58)
Investment Income	428	252	709
Profit before Taxation	428	252	781
Taxation (estimated)	(204)	(125)	(292)
Profit after Taxation	224	127	489
Profit on Sales of Assets	—	20	46
	224	147	505

The Group interim results are based on unaudited figures.

Attention has been drawn in earlier statements to the possibly misleading nature of interim figures resulting from the completion dates of long term contracts.

The volume of contracts completed in the 6 months to 31 July 1971 was about half the value of the turnover for the same period. During the present investment lull incoming orders are not being booked at the record levels achieved in each of the last two years.

Nevertheless the Group continues to make progress in line with the Chairman's statement and we expect a profit of around £1m. for the year. The Directors today authorised the payment of an Interim Dividend of 4% on the Ordinary Shares on account of the year ending 31 January 1972, payable on 30 December 1971 to Members on the Register on 2 December 1971. We expect to recommend a Final Dividend of 8% making a total for the year of 12%.

4 November 1971

Head Wrightson & Co. Ltd., The Friarage, Yarm, Yorkshire.

HEAD WRIGHTSON

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Over the years, the value of commercial property has risen even more than that of houses. Yet only the professional could benefit. But not so today. Abbey National Property Growth Bonds make successful property investment easy for anyone. Here's how it works.

The bonds are a unique split investment. Approximately half your money's invested in commercial property. The other half in the Abbey National Building Society. So you get capital appreciation from rising property values and rents plus all the security of a building society investment.

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9% growth rate over the last year. This is even better than expected. You see, a growth rate of 6½% was predicted by Abbey National Property Growth Bonds. Instead it was 9%. Of course, future

growth rates can't be guaranteed. But it's reasonable to expect that this year's will be substantial.

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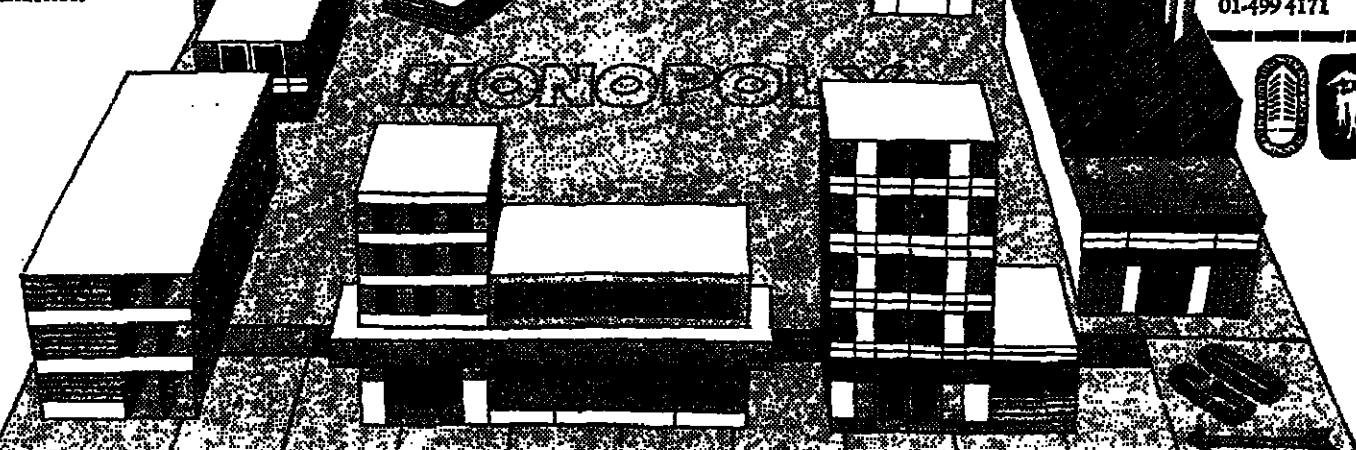
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PARLIAMENT

Rhodesian report expected soon

Opening the third day of debate on the Queen's Speech, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said that since the war a tenuous structure of world peace had been, on many occasions, in danger of collapse. "In the past Communist ideology has insisted that the total triumph of communism throughout the world is inevitable, and that this should be achieved by every available weapon, including subversion and where practicable, through force of arms."

Through the creation of NATO, that process of takeover had been halted. The countries of Eastern Europe increasingly were showing a desire to think and act for themselves.

Sir Alec said that when the Berlin agreement was complete "We can then go ahead with the preparations for a security conference which could lead us further along the road to positive coexistence."

"The agenda must clearly be broad enough to accommodate ideas of many different kinds, but clearly one item must be the free flow of peoples and ideas between the countries forming the partnership of such a conference."

Replying to Mr Denis Healey, for the Opposition, Sir Alec said he did not know when the conference would be held. "But I hope it will happen soon and there is no reason why preparations should be delayed following a Berlin agreement."

On the Russian spy incident, Sir Alec said: "I put forward this simple proposition: for a country to conduct a massive and sustained espionage campaign against another under the cover of a diplomatic mission or state trading organisation is inadmissible. If any MP likes to contest that let him say so, so we shall know where we stand."

Mr Charles Loughlin (Lab, Gloucestershire W) asked Sir Alec to make it clear that, just as the Russians operated through trade agencies for espionage, so do Western countries use businessmen for espionage purposes.

Sir Alec replied that espionage was no doubt carried on by a great many countries but not under cover of embassies or state trading organisations. "That really must be established."

On the Middle East, he said the Government continued to believe in the UN resolution and it would be a great mistake to tamper with it.

Turning to the situation in India and Pakistan, Sir Alec said two great countries whose friendship Britain valued found themselves "drawn as if in some Greek tragedy into a rising spiral of tension and the risk of war."

"The human misery which exists here on a massive scale is really a terrible reminder of the failure of human beings so far to learn that the peoples of the world want bread more than politics and peace more than war."

MPs would understand that matters discussed between himself, Mr Heath, and Mrs Gandhi in London this week, must be confidential. The British Government's policies should be directed towards:

First, the relief of suffering. Britain had contributed £1.5 million to refugees in India and £2 million in relief to Pakistan. "Now I think we are justified in asking other countries to join with us to a greater extent than they have done," he added to cheers from both sides.

Second, "the danger of war-like confrontation." He had repeatedly expressed the view that real progress could come only through a political settlement within East Pakistan.

On the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, Sir Alec said: "The Dean has been given leave to appeal and I have reason to believe he is going to pursue

the appeal. I have to be very careful to say nothing which could damage the Dean in any way. It may be very necessary for some help to be given later, but it is not right to comment at this stage."

On Rhodesia, he said: "A lot of progress has been made. There are difficulties, considerable difficulties, still in the way of any settlement, but I would hope possibly to be in a situation to make a statement to the House early next week."

Mr Healey said that if an interim settlement were reached on the Suez Canal, Britain must be prepared to provide a contribution to the United Nations force for guaranteeing the frontier between the Israelis and the Arabs.

Attacking Sir Alec's "lack of imagination" in discussing the opportunities which could arise



Sir Alec... a tenuous peace through a European security conference, he said: "The Foreign Secretary must face the fact that Britain's relations with Russia today are worse than at any time since the 1930s."

For the past 12 months they must have been worse than relations between Russia and any other Western power. This was long before the issue of the Soviet spies. "If Sir Alec really thought the way he handled this matter was likely to improve relations then he is less experienced a diplomatist than I know him to be."

"As a result of the barrage of publicity, carefully prepared, which accompanied the announcement of the Foreign Secretary's decision, the impression was created, not only in Britain but throughout the West, that his intention for taking action in this way, and at this time, had been to slow down the process of détente in Europe."

The BBC in its news bulletin described it as "pricking the balloon of euphoria" which was so widespread in Western Europe. "That had been the view of the rest of the media."

Sir Alec intervened to say he had written two letters to Mr Gromyko asking him to handle this situation privately. A Parliamentary Under-Secretary had made an attempt. But there had been no reply to any of these approaches. There was no alternative to Sir Alec's action.

Mr Healey said: "I am well aware of this. I am complaining about the way in which this was handled by Whitehall in dealing with the media."

He went on: "There is no doubt the KGB is the biggest featherbedded industry in the world." KGB officials spent enormous amounts of money collected from Russian workers to assemble information which could be gained by a girl with scissors and a pile of newspapers sitting in Moscow."

The Government "should be pressing and be in the lead

towards mutual force reductions." While it was probable that a basic shift of policy had taken place in Moscow, there were opponents of détente there no less than in the West. "If we lag, we may find a real opportunity which exists today has gone for perhaps a decade."

"Unless NATO engages in negotiations on this issue by next year, next Easter at the latest, there is an overwhelming probability that America will reach a separate agreement for a substantial cut in the forces of Western Europe."

There were already signs that Japan would never recover the US markets it lost in August. It could now concentrate on building up markets in Europe, using much the same methods it used in the US. He believed the Japanese Government was now in a position to talk seriously to European governments about this. "But no doubt, if an agreement is not reached at governmental level, the American experience will be repeated." The pressure of competition would reach the same intolerable level in Europe and could lead to another crisis which might be a threat to world peace.

On South Africa, Mr Healey said the Government position immediately after the election, with the idea of providing arms, had left Britain's influence in Africa "hanging by the throat."

"Every week brings fresh evidence of the mistake the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister made in jeopardising our whole policy in Africa for the sake of six helicopters."

Last year the Foreign Secretary had told the House that in his opinion, apartheid was breaking under the pressure of economic and diplomatic facts and that the situation would improve slowly.

But "we have seen a British dean sentenced to five years in gaol for doing his duty as a Christian, after a show trial in which the evidence was largely provided by secret police agents and agents provocateurs."

He welcomed the Foreign Secretary's indication that he was prepared to do everything he could for the dean in the light of the appeal.

"But I do ask him whether he still believes that the policy he adopted a year ago was a wise one for Britain and our reputation in the world. There is no doubt that South Africa is now a police state and, for the first time, a police state for its white population, no less for its coloured and black peoples, as we see from the Gestapo raids carried out every day."

It had been widely reported that the president of the South African Bureau of State Security was in London, and that under a Conservative Government, cooperation took place between BOSS and the British security services regarding enemies of the South African Government in this country.

He asked Sir Alec for an assurance that, if such collaboration had taken place, it would cease and the BOSS president would be told his presence in this country was not welcome.

On Rhodesia, he said Sir Alec was a "man of honour" and he believed what he said about not accepting any settlement which did not observe the five principles. "But he must be aware that Smith has said he does not believe in any of these principles."

Sir Philip Adams, the leader of the British team in Rhodesia, had been quoted as saying reports about the Rhodesian Government's eviction of thousands of Africans from church lands at Epworth, Salisbury, had not affected the talks. If that statement were true, it was shocking.

He asked for an assurance that Sir Philip was either misquoted or mistaken.

The debate continued.

Law and order pledge

The Government would do all in its power to honour its pledge of maintaining law and protecting the freedom and safety of the people, the Leader of the House, Lord Jellicoe, said in the Lords.

The Government was determined to devote its energies not only to methods of dealing with crime, but also to methods of discovering and treating its causes.

"Many of us suspect that the pattern of crime and violence in our society is closely worked into other strands in that society such as the quality of the environment, housing, and the nature of family life."

Lord Jellicoe, opening the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said it was quite clear that those societies which seemed assured of economic successes were not necessarily able to achieve the same distinction in terms of social stability or human happiness. Life in the United States might, for most, be rich, but the heart of the average American city was poor, miserable, and all too often brutal and violent.

of violence in the bombing of the Post Office Tower." He said that when he had been a Home Office Minister in 1963, less than one million indictable offences were committed by the police. Last year the figure had risen to more than 1,500,000.

Lord Jellicoe said the one material factor which contributed to lowering the tone of life in our society was squallid housing. The Government was determined to make a real advance on this front. It was deeply committed to securing a better physical environment for everybody. Nearly 37,000 slum properties were pulled down in the first half of this year. "We see no reason why local councils should not be able to clear away all the existing designated slums within this decade."

Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor, said from the Opposition front bench that omissions from the Speech caused misapprehension. "It nowhere contains the words 'unemployed' or 'unemployment' and we now have about a million unemployed people and I should have thought that room could have been found for some expression of support for that large section of people."

Lord Jellicoe intervened: "You are being a little less than fair. When we turn to the home front, the very first sentence in the Speech is that the Government's first care will

be to increase employment by strengthening the economy." Lord Gardiner said: "I am not thinking of the purely technical matter of unemployment, but of the tragedy which unemployment involves. I should have thought it would have been possible to have expressed some sympathy with the individuals concerned."

He said that the House had not so far been informed of the Government's proposals for "law and order." There had been reports in the press, which had not been denied, that the Government was to increase penalties for the use of firearms.

Lord Foot (L) said violent crime had grown steadily and he was especially concerned about a savage illustration of it where armed gangs moved about the streets. The matter was discussed at the Conservative Party conference. "I should have thought the clamour was matched by the paucity of the constructive proposals."

Lord Mancroft said he found the reference to the environment in the Speech interesting. "This awakening of the conscience is a new thing for Government and for commercial enterprise, but it is not new for individuals because it is from individuals that the demand for greater protection of our environment has come in the last 25 years."

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Students (Commercial and Public)	Display period	Small Display	Large Display
Travel, Holiday, Accommodation	21.00	21.00	21.00
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Commercial and Publicity	21.00	21.00	21.00
Property (Commercial and Residential)	21.00	21.00	21.00

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There is a standard charge of £2.50 for the use of each last number.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AK LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AUSTIN KNIGHT LIMITED

ADMINISTRATION

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the above post. A key position in the Social Services Department of the County Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be required to work on a rota basis. The salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, West Suffolk County Council, 21 John Street, London WC 1. Closing date: 15.11.71.

SOCIAL SERVICES

SOCIAL WORKER

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Have you thought of coming to work in the delightful Cornish town of Bude? The Cornwall County Council Social Services Department is seeking a Social Worker to work in the Bude area. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be required to work on a rota basis. The salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, Cornwall County Council, 21 John Street, London WC 1. Closing date: 15.11.71.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (FIELD WORK)

£4,062 - £4,518 (P.O.R.2.(H))

The newly-created Directorate is being reorganised in line with the Seeborn Report. The concept of generic social work is accepted and staff are moving gradually and positively towards this. The Council aim to provide a fully trained staff to achieve their objective of developing the highest standard of social services in close collaboration with local community organisations. The new Directorate offers exciting opportunities to participate, at all levels, in new ideas and developments, including the pursuit of special interests within the framework of generic terms.

The person appointed will, with the two Assistant Directors already in post, play an important part in the formation of the Directorate and subsequent evaluation of the work accomplished. There will be eventually a social services office located at a strategic point in each of the five geographical areas into which the Borough will be divided.

Applicants must be qualified social workers with a wide general education and training and the ability to make high level judgments. They must also have considerable managerial experience at senior level. Will be responsible, with the Director, for developing and promoting policy in all aspects of the field work services, adapting services to changing social needs, maintaining good standards of field work practice, fostering community involvement, including liaison with other agencies, recruiting and controlling field work staff and (in conjunction with the Training Officer (Social Services)) organising staff development programmes.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive, Town Hall, Woolwich, London, SE18 6PW. (Tel: 01-854 8888 Ext. 244/5). Closing date: 24th Nov.

LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL'S DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Senior Officer Grade (22,283-22,766)

This appointment is being made to strengthen the senior staff engaged on the work of the Social Services and Health Committees of the Council and the three Local Authorities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be required to work on a rota basis. The salary is £22,283 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, Lancashire County Council, 21 John Street, London WC 1. Closing date: 15.11.71.

N.J.C. Conditions, according to experience.

Contribution towards removal expenses up to a maximum of £125. Details and application forms obtainable from the Clerk of the Council (Mr. J. H. Smith, P.O. Box 1, 100, Victoria Road, Manchester M1 2JL, or by telegraph to 01-617 1111.

CITY ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, MANCHESTER

Applications are invited for appointment to the Permanent Staff of:

SENIOR

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS

Grades P.O.1 (£2,786-£3,180) or S.O.1/3 (£2,223-£2,075)

to work on a variety of large and interesting projects. Commencing point in scale fixed according to qualifications and experience. A five-day week is in operation and normal hours of work are 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Applications should be sent to the City Architect, City Architect's Office, 100, Victoria Road, Manchester M1 2JL, or by telegraph to 01-617 1111. Closing date: 15.11.71.

County of Northumberland

Planning Department

PLANNING ASSISTANT (CITY STRUCTURE)

£1,932-£2,199 A.P. A

Required in the Development Planning Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be required to work on a rota basis. The salary is £1,932 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Planning, County of Northumberland, 21 John Street, London WC 1. Closing date: 15.11.71.

County Borough of Rochdale

Department of Architecture and Planning

Applications are invited for the following:

(1) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 12, £1,742-£2,199)

(2) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 13, £2,199-£2,766)

(3) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 14, £2,766-£3,180)

(4) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 15, £3,180-£3,600)

(5) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 16, £3,600-£4,020)

(6) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 17, £4,020-£4,440)

(7) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 18, £4,440-£4,860)

(8) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 19, £4,860-£5,280)

(9) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 20, £5,280-£5,700)

(10) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 21, £5,700-£6,120)

(11) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 22, £6,120-£6,540)

(12) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 23, £6,540-£6,960)

(13) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 24, £6,960-£7,380)

(14) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 25, £7,380-£7,800)

(15) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 26, £7,800-£8,220)

(16) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 27, £8,220-£8,640)

(17) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 28, £8,640-£9,060)

(18) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 29, £9,060-£9,480)

(19) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 30, £9,480-£9,900)

(20) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 31, £9,900-£10,320)

(21) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 32, £10,320-£10,740)

(22) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 33, £10,740-£11,160)

(23) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 34, £11,160-£11,580)

(24) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 35, £11,580-£12,000)

(25) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 36, £12,000-£12,420)

(26) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 37, £12,420-£12,840)

(27) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 38, £12,840-£13,260)

(28) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 39, £13,260-£13,680)

(29) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 40, £13,680-£14,100)

(30) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 41, £14,100-£14,520)

(31) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 42, £14,520-£14,940)

(32) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 43, £14,940-£15,360)

(33) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 44, £15,360-£15,780)

(34) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 45, £15,780-£16,200)

(35) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 46, £16,200-£16,620)

(36) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 47, £16,620-£17,040)

(37) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 48, £17,040-£17,460)

(38) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 49, £17,460-£17,880)

(39) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 50, £17,880-£18,300)

(40) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 51, £18,300-£18,720)

(41) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 52, £18,720-£19,140)

(42) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 53, £19,140-£19,560)

(43) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 54, £19,560-£19,980)

(44) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 55, £19,980-£20,400)

(45) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 56, £20,400-£20,820)

(46) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 57, £20,820-£21,240)

(47) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 58, £21,240-£21,660)

(48) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 59, £21,660-£22,080)

(49) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 60, £22,080-£22,500)

(50) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 61, £22,500-£22,920)

(51) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 62, £22,920-£23,340)

(52) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 63, £23,340-£23,760)

(53) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 64, £23,760-£24,180)

(54) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 65, £24,180-£24,600)

(55) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 66, £24,600-£25,020)

(56) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 67, £25,020-£25,440)

(57) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 68, £25,440-£25,860)

(58) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 69, £25,860-£26,280)

(59) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 70, £26,280-£26,700)

(60) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 71, £26,700-£27,120)

(61) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 72, £27,120-£27,540)

(62) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 73, £27,540-£27,960)

(63) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 74, £27,960-£28,380)

(64) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 75, £28,380-£28,800)

(65) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 76, £28,800-£29,220)

(66) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 77, £29,220-£29,640)

(67) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 78, £29,640-£30,060)

(68) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 79, £30,060-£30,480)

(69) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 80, £30,480-£30,900)

(70) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 81, £30,900-£31,320)

(71) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 82, £31,320-£31,740)

(72) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 83, £31,740-£32,160)

(73) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 84, £32,160-£32,580)

(74) SENIOR ARCHITECT (P.O. Grade 85, £32,580-£33,000)

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL COLLEGES

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Applications are invited for the following appointments from January 1, 1972:
Lecturer Grade 1 to take a course in Textile Technology and Design on the full-time basis.
Applicants must be prepared to teach the relevant technical subjects, have had wide practical experience in the trade, must be suitably qualified, and preferably with a degree in the subject.
Application forms and further particulars from: Divisional Education Office, Preston, Lancashire.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

BRAYWOOD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (250 pupils, 11-13 years)
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.
MILKOW ROSE VALLEY HIGH (COMPREHENSIVE) SCHOOL
(250 pupils, 11-13 years)
Required for January 1, 1972. Forward looking teacher to take charge of the Art and Craft Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 4 for suitable applicants.
Application forms, obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.

GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES

LARGE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL
1. A post for a teacher of Mathematics throughout the school, including Advanced level work. Scale 5 for suitably qualified applicants.
2. A post for a teacher of Mathematics throughout the school, including Advanced level work. Scale 5 for suitably qualified applicants.
3. A post for a teacher of Mathematics throughout the school, including Advanced level work. Scale 5 for suitably qualified applicants.
WATSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.
WATSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.
WATSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.
HEADSHIPS
For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.
ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.

MODERN SCHOOLS

For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.

ASSISTANT MASTERS or MISTRESSES

PLITWOOD Central (110 pupils, 5-11 years)
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.
PLITWOOD Central (110 pupils, 5-11 years)
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.
PLITWOOD Central (110 pupils, 5-11 years)
Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.
ASSISTANT MASTERS or MISTRESSES
For application form and further details about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.

THE POLYTECHNIC QUEENSCATE, HUDDERSFIELD
Department of Textile Industries
Applications are invited for the post of
RESEARCH ASSISTANT TO WORK IN THE FIELD OF TEXTILE MARKETING
Applicants should have either a degree (or equivalent) in Textile Marketing or a degree in some other discipline together with experience in textile or marketing and marketing staff.
Research Assistant is expected to work for a higher degree and to undertake industrial teaching duties.
Salary £1,800 p.a.
Application forms, which should be returned within 14 days of this advertisement may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield, HD1 3DH.

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
PADGATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Farnhead, Warrington.
Principal: J. L. Dobson, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
LECTURER IN DRAMA
Applications are invited from both women and men for the post of LECTURER in DRAMA at this mixed College of 1,200 students.
Appointments will take effect from either 1st January or 1st May 1972, whichever is the more suitable date for the successful candidate.
Applicants should be graduates and should have had appropriate teaching experience. They should also have had appropriate qualifications in Drama and the Theatre. The person appointed will be expected to share in departmental teaching for the Teacher's Certificate and B.Ed. degree courses.
The salary will be in accordance with the Pelham Scale (under review) for Lecturers.
Forms of application and further particulars about the post may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Completed application forms should be returned to him not later than 22nd November 1971.

ileu INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY
Upton House (SB) School
Homerton Row, E.9
Headship
Applications are invited for the headship of this eight form entry comprehensive school for boys of secondary school age. The buildings are of recent date (1965) and include good specialist facilities. Various courses are available, including those leading to CSE or to GCE at 'O' and 'A' levels.
Technical Colleges in the locality provide introductions to the leathercraft and building industries. Roll approximately 1,200.
Burnham group II. salary £4,296 to £4,640 plus £118 London allowance. The appointment will date from Easter or September 1972.
Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer, 222-224, Finsbury Park, London N4 2JL.
Closing date for receipt of completed application forms 19th November 1971.

THE POLYTECHNIC HUDDERSFIELD
Applications are invited for the following posts:
Faculty Administrative Officers
These posts will provide a wide range of interesting duties connected with the servicing of a faculty and will include a secretarial service to the Faculty. Applicants should either be graduates or have relevant administrative experience.
Salary Scale: £1,395-£1,932.
The point of entry will be determined by qualifications and experience. The Polytechnic is continuing to expand and successful candidates could look forward to prospects of further advancement.
Closing date for applications: 19th November.
Please write with brief details of qualifications and experience to the Senior Administrative Officer, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH.

PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Head of Department of Electrical Engineering.
Courses in Electrical Engineering are offered by the College lead to a Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electrical Engineering, plus a Diploma awarded by C.N.A.A.
Research is carried out by members of the staff and this is expected to develop the College's reputation.
Salary is £4,565 which is presently under review with effect from April 1, 1971.
Preference will be given to applicants who have had teaching or research experience in Higher Education or industry and whose research interests are compatible with some problems in the Department.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Paisley College of Technology, 1000 Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Glasgow G12 8LJ, to be returned to him by November 23, 1971.

The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London

SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
Applications are invited from Teachers in Comprehensive, Grammar, and Independent Schools for Schoolteacher Fellowships for the Latin American Term, 1972-73. The Fellowships are for the purpose of enabling teachers to spend time in Latin America, to study the language and culture, and to gain first-hand experience of the educational system. The Fellowships will cover salary, travel, and living expenses. The Fellowships will be awarded to teachers who have been recommended by their Headteachers. The Fellowships will be awarded to teachers who have been recommended by their Headteachers. The Fellowships will be awarded to teachers who have been recommended by their Headteachers.

Halifax Education Committee
SIDDAL COUNTY INFANTS' SCHOOL, Group 3
DEPUTY HEAD required as soon as possible for above school. Salary in accordance with Scale 5. Applications should be sent to the Headteacher, Suddal County Infants' School, Suddal, Halifax, W.Y. 10 1JN. Closing date for applications: 19th November 1971.

Inner London Education Authority
FURZDOWN COLLEGE
Waltham Road, London S.W.17 8BL.
Principal: Miss M. F. GAVIE, B.Sc.
LECTURER FOR EDUCATION
and for
RELIGIOUS STUDIES
required from January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter. The post would be on a full-time basis, with a salary in accordance with the Education Officers' Scale. Applications should be sent to the Headteacher, Furzdown College, Waltham Road, Waltham, London S.W.17 8BL. Closing date for applications: 19th November 1971.

Inner London Education Authority
CULVERT YOUTH CENTRE
Barnes, County School, Culvert Road, London S.W.14 8JL.
Required for December 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. A qualified Lecturer in Religious Studies. Applications should be sent to the Headteacher, Culvert Road, London S.W.14 8JL. Closing date for applications: 19th November 1971.

Inner London Education Authority
TUTOR WARDEN
to develop a youth centre attached to the school as part of the further education of the school. The post would be on a full-time basis, with a salary in accordance with the Education Officers' Scale. Applications should be sent to the Headteacher, Culvert Road, London S.W.14 8JL. Closing date for applications: 19th November 1971.

Inner London Education Authority
HOLLOWAY ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE
Rings Road, Holloway, London N.1.
M. E. PRINCE, HOLLOWAY
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Lancashire Education Committee
ORMSKIRK PARKSIDE SCHOOL GROUP 4(S)
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD TEACHER

Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher of a Special School for Mentally Handicapped Children, which is expected to open in early Summer 1972.
Applicants should be graduates or have relevant administrative experience. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Ormskirk Parkside School, Ormskirk, Lancashire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee
DAY TUTORIAL CENTRE, ACCRINGTON

Assistant Teacher (Master or Mistress) required for the above Centre for January 1, 1972. Applicants should be graduates or have relevant administrative experience. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Day Tutorial Centre, Accrington, Lancashire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee
WALTON-LE-DALE RECEPTION CENTRE

Teacher-in-Charge required for the above Centre for January 1, 1972. Applicants should be graduates or have relevant administrative experience. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Walton-le-Dale Reception Centre, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee
WHITEHEAD SCHOOL, WILKINS BLAUGHERN

Required for January 1, 1972. Head of Science Department. Salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Applicants should be obtainable from the Divisional Education Office, County Education Office, 106 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, to be returned as soon as possible.

Salford College of Technology
Department of Food and Catering and Hospitality

Applications are invited for the following full-time posts:
LECTURER GRADE II IN FOOD ECONOMICS
Applicants should possess qualifications in Food Economics and Catering and Hospitality. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
LECTURER GRADE I IN CATERING AND TRADE COOKERY
Applicants should possess qualifications in Catering and Trade Cookery. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Salford College of Technology, Salford, Lancashire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

The Grove School
Market Drayton, Shropshire

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF MUSIC
required in this Comprehensive School for the purpose of teaching Music in the school. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Headteacher, The Grove School, Market Drayton, Shropshire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

POLYTECHNICS

Leeds POLYTECHNIC

Head of Department of Accounting and Applied Economics (Grade VI)
A new department comprising the existing Department of Accounting and Finance and the Economics Section of a former composite department.
Salary Scale (under review): £3,670 - £4,120
Head of Department of International Studies (Grade V)
A new department comprising Languages Centre, and Secretarial Studies Section.
Salary Scale (under review): £3,395 - £3,765
Details of either post from The Academic Officer, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 3HE.

City of Leicester Polytechnic

SENIOR LECTURER in Physical Chemistry
required with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, City of Leicester Polytechnic, Leicester, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

Leeds POLYTECHNIC

Department of Town Planning
Appointment of Principal Lecturer to act as Director of studies for the part-time postgraduate Diploma Course in Town Planning.
Salary under review: £2,802 - £3,142 - (Bar) - £3,567
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Officer, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 3HE.
Applications should be submitted to the Academic Officer, to be received by 22nd November 1971.

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Applications should be submitted to the Academic Officer, to be received by 22nd November 1971.

Chelsea College University of London
PRINCIPAL
Enquiries are invited concerning the Principalship of Chelsea College which becomes vacant on 1st October 1973 on the retirement of Dr. M. R. Gavin, C.B.E., D.Sc.
The closing date for applications is 31st December 1971.
Further information may be obtained from P. Taylor, Secretary of Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London S.W.3.

The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London

FELLOWSHIP OPEN TO UNIVERSITY TEACHERS IN THE FIELD OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils, together with the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London, offer one Fellowship for a University Teacher in the field of Latin American Studies. The Fellowship will cover salary, superannuation, travelling expenses, and other incidental costs. The Fellowship will be awarded to a University Teacher who has been recommended by his Headteacher. The Fellowship will be awarded to a University Teacher who has been recommended by his Headteacher.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Administration Assistant
Applications are invited from graduates or other suitably qualified candidates for a post of Administration Assistant in the Department of Chemistry. The Administration Assistant will be responsible for the day-to-day organization and execution of the department's work. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

University of Edinburgh Faculty of Medicine

CHAIR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
The University of Edinburgh offers applications for the full-time appointment of Professor of Ophthalmology. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

University of Edinburgh Faculty of Medicine

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Applications are invited from graduates or other suitably qualified candidates for a post of Assistant Librarian in the Department of Chemistry. The Assistant Librarian will be responsible for the day-to-day organization and execution of the department's work. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

University of Oxford

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN CHINESE HISTORY
The University of Oxford offers applications for the full-time appointment of University Lecturers in Chinese History. The posts are full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, University of Oxford, Oxford, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

SITUATIONS

DOMESTIC

HOUSEKEEPER
at NEWBATTLE ABBEY ADULT COLLEGE DALKETH, MIDLOTHIAN
Salary within the scale £1,200 to £1,400 per annum for a person with I.M.A. diploma or equivalent.
Further details and application form from the Warden at the above address.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

CREDIT CONTROL MANAGER
preferably with Finance House experience
The person appointed will be responsible to the Financial Director and will be concerned with the control of credit accounts. Responsibilities will include:
1. Collection of monthly payments by the due dates.
2. The overall review and management of the credit control system.
3. The review of the credit control system and the effectiveness of controls in use.
4. Regular reports to the Financial Director.
The position carries responsibility for staff and will command an excellent salary. The successful applicant will probably be earning not less than £1,800 now.
Apply with full details of experience and job history, together with brief personal details, to:
Address: NA 743, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M64 2NR.

A Leading Retail Company based in North Manchester requires 2

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Address: NA 743, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M64 2NR.

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND LIAISON OFFICER
This is a new appointment on the staff of the Chief Executive Officer. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Flintshire County Council, Flint, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

B B C

SECRETARY
for a series of programmes and for the production of radio and television programmes. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, B B C, London, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

OFFICE STAFF

MANCHESTER CITY CENTRE
The Manchester City Centre requires applications for the full-time appointment of Office Staff. The posts are full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, Manchester City Centre, Manchester, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

SEMI SENIOR AND JUNIOR AUDIT STAFF

URGENTLY REQUIRED BY WILLIS TOWERS WATSON
Apply to:
Bourne, Woolrich & Partners, 5, St. James's Place, London W.1.
Telephone: 2747718/19.

JUNIOR AUDIT STAFF

URGENTLY REQUIRED BY WILLIS TOWERS WATSON
Apply to:
Bourne, Woolrich & Partners, 5, St. James's Place, London W.1.
Telephone: 2747718/19.

University of Exeter
SCHOOLTEACH FELLOWSHIP
1972-3 and 1973-4
Applications are invited for the Schoolteacher Fellowship for the years 1972-3 and 1973-4. The Fellowship will cover salary, superannuation, travelling expenses, and other incidental costs. The Fellowship will be awarded to a Schoolteacher who has been recommended by his Headteacher. The Fellowship will be awarded to a Schoolteacher who has been recommended by his Headteacher.

University of Exeter
Department of Psychology
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Psychology. The Research Assistant will be responsible for the day-to-day organization and execution of the department's work. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 4.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, to be returned to him by November 15, 1971.

University of Exeter
Department of Psychology
LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Psychology. The Lecturer will be responsible for the day-to-day organization and execution of the department's work. The post is full-time, with a salary in accordance with Scale 5.
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Application forms and further particulars available from the Establishment Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter,

By David Lacey

**Suspended ban
five weeks
Ron Harris**

Jackson wins Midlands cap

Llanelli had hoped that their Lions forward, Derek Quinnes, would return to first class rugby this weekend against Richmond. Llanelli, but only a few of his players were next week. Llanelli, hard hit by injuries, are happy that Ray Gravelle returns to the centre and that internationalist halfback, who has also recovered, but Barry Llewellyn, prop and captain, dislocated a thumb in training, and misses the game against Richmond.

Bristol's full strength side will travel to London to tackle Cardiff, quins. David Watkin, a Banish Gryne return, has an injury, to the place of the Munden who has recovered from a wrist strain displaces David Phillips in the back row. Chris Williams takes over at left centre, beside John

Sydney, November 4
Geoff Smart, a 20-year-old Sydney golfer, was the surprise leader after the first round of the \$A25,000 (£11,670) Dunlop International—Australia's richest golf tournament—at the Mainly Course today. His 68—our under par—put him a stroke ahead of a group of three including Jack Nicklaus.

[illegible]

WOMEN'S HOCKEY
The cha
look stro
than eve

Champions no longer er

World open their tour

The Rest of the World cricket team start their 13-week Australian tour when they meet Victoria in a four-day match in Melbourne today.

Captained by Gary Sobers, the World side should carry too much weight for Victoria, who were

In the third, they were level until 3-3, with Hewitt shouting loudly and growing increasingly angry. Once he offered his racket to be hit and suggested that the night was more effective than he was doing. Then, in the seventh game, the Lancashire player lost his service. A double fault to Farrell, and some time fully placed South Africa

on the circuit. Always the courts have seemed a little too fast for his slightly ponderous game. The quick-witted Mendoza exploded his weakness yesterday, and was almost too sharp for him.

Mendoza now meets Gerald Battrick, the holder and the local hero, who defeated Stephen Warboys by 6-4, 6-2 in a match full of dash and enterprise.

Warboys' opponent in the other semi-final will be Jaime Fillo, the winner of the second Dewar tournament at Billingham, and the conqueror yesterday of Georges Goven, the French No 1, by 7-5, 6-0.

By NANCY

Gloucestershire remain the only regional champions not to have chosen their team but the county's trials are being held at Bristol tomorrow. Hertfordshire, Lancashire, and Surrey are not much changed from last season, but Leicestershire have four new players.

Lancashire, the national cham-

TOMKINS

Burdett, and right-half Lesley Hurley, are only 18. The two new forwards have had county experience elsewhere. Helen Vale played for Gloucestershire II and Pauline Kellett (née Grundy) comes from the Manchester League and was the North B team right-inner.

Mrs Kellett could be a great help to Leicestershire and some compensation for the withdrawal

Yesterday the World team, who are replacing the cancelled South African tour, suffered a slight setback when the Indian left-arm spin bowler Bishen Bedi retired from practice with a damaged finger. An X-ray revealed no break.

GUARDIAN CR

GO

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9			

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	10				

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

6. Tread underfoot — but it remains upright enough (7).
7. A drier—but one about to be up to a little work . . . (7).
8. Where the drier intends to stay (4, 8).
9. Sort of ripe oranges found in Covent Garden (5, 6).
10. Put file away on the sly, just to annoy (10).
11. Blab about the foreign dignitary (7).
12. Pamper the director under care of the court (7).
13. Put up with no illumination between the lights (7).
14. Drive in explosive and get blown (7).
15. . . 20 jet off charge, for example (4).

Solution tomorrow

WORD—PAGE 21

Senator calls for UN force

Army's tough line upsets Catholics in conflict areas

From ADAM RAPHAEL in Washington

Senator Fred Harris, one of the two announced contenders for the Democratic nomination in 1972, yesterday called for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and their replacement by a UN force.

In a speech to the newly-formed Committee for Ulster Justice, he said that the only hope for peace lay in the reunification of Ireland under religious and minority guarantees protected by a UN peace-keeping force.

Only uniting Ireland and providing guarantees for both religions will end the bloodshed that has gone on there for 800 years.

In marked contrast to recent demands by Senators Kennedy and Ribicoff for the immediate withdrawal of British troops, Senator Harris said that an unconditional withdrawal would lead to civil war.

But he claimed that present British policy was at an impasse, because the presence of British troops was instead not preventing violence and bloodshed but provoking them. "This is what 800 years of repression and neglect have brought, the pitting of women and children against seasoned British soldiers."

Senator Harris said the Nixon Administration should urge the UN Security Council to appoint a mediator to promote the reunification of Ireland.

Senator Harris claimed that the Ulster Protestants would adjust easily to reunification under a UN force. "Extremism always thrives on dreams of outside support," he said. "Once it is made clear to the Protestant ultras that they can no longer depend on the British Government to back their repression of the Catholic minority, they will moderate their demands."

Senator Harris said that the mistakes of a friend were always the hardest to criticise, but just because Britain was such a friend it was no excuse to remain silent. The duty of the United States was to urge the UN to intervene.

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

The army detained 51 men yesterday in massive search operations in Northern Ireland. Soldiers also found a number of firearms, including four rifles, four pistols, and machine gun, as well as 3,000 rounds of ammunition and chemicals of a type used for making bombs.

The biggest search, involving nearly 1,000 soldiers was in the sprawling Catholic suburb of Andersonstown. The army said it had reason to believe that several recent bombings and shooting incidents had originated in the area, which is undoubtedly a stronghold of the Provisional IRA. On Monday, for example, two

Soldiers sealed off the western part of the area yesterday, not allowing milk or bread deliveries, and forbidding men to leave for work. Even girls' satchels were searched as they walked to school and in the immediate area of the search soldiers were placed in every garden and along the pavements.

In a search in Londonderry, 17 men were detained for questioning. The army engaged in skirmishes with local people much of the day and dockers downed tools because, they said, one of their men had been struck in the stomach by a soldier with a rifle butt.

The search was characterised by a distinctly tougher attitude on the part of some of the troops. In one incident, Mrs Emily Groves, aged 51, of Tullymore Gardens, was hit in the face with a rubber bullet as she was standing at a window.

The bullet crashed into her left cheek, broke her nose, and hit her right eye. She is now in the Royal Victoria hospital.

Her husband, Mr William Groves, said that his wife had been standing at the closed window, watching houses opposite being searched. "We had all been ordered to stay inside our homes while houses over the road were being searched," he said. "Our house had been searched by paratroopers earlier and we had found them polite and civil. They found nothing, and they joked and laughed with us before they left."

"My wife thought she heard a soldier shouting at her as she walked along the pavement on our side of the road, shout at her. She opened the window and looked out. She saw a soldier with a rifle butt and she was hit."

Two large bombs were planted almost at lunchtime in hotels in Belfast's Botanic Avenue. One in the Regency hotel was planted by two men who told the manager that he had half an hour to evacuate the building. Bomb disposal experts arrived and after examining the bomb left to discuss the best tactics. Just after they had left the bomb exploded causing extensive damage to the first floor.

Experts were still examining last night a much larger and more sophisticated anti-handling device. It was placed in the York Hotel.

The man shot dead in a gun battle by the army early yesterday morning in the area of Unity Flats in Belfast was named yesterday as Christopher Quinn, of Unity Place.

Northern Ireland's European Championship football match with Spain, which should have been played in Belfast next Wednesday, has been postponed. "To safeguard public and players, and to prevent any further strain on the security authorities," it was stated yesterday.

British troops exchanged fire across the frontier yesterday with gunmen in the Republic. A witness said that shots struck army vehicles, and that the firing ceased and both sides withdrew when Irish troops and police arrived.

Mr William Jordan, of Castleboy Avenue, Belfast, who was injured in Tuesday's explosion in the Red Lion Bar, Belfast, died yesterday in hospital.

No arms on board, says captain of vessel

The captain of the Irish cargo boat Kilcree, which has been searched for smuggled guns, said at Killybegs, Co. Londonderry, yesterday that there was absolutely no possibility of arms being on board.

Mr Michael Horgan, aged 20, the son of the ship's owner, Mr Michael Horgan, who is chairman of Avoca Shipping Services, Dublin, declared: "I personally supervised the loading and if there is anything hidden in any way afterwards I would have known, because the tarpaulin would have been creased."

The ship berthed at Cappa near Killybegs early yesterday after being boarded and searched by the Irish Navy. Her official cargo is maize.

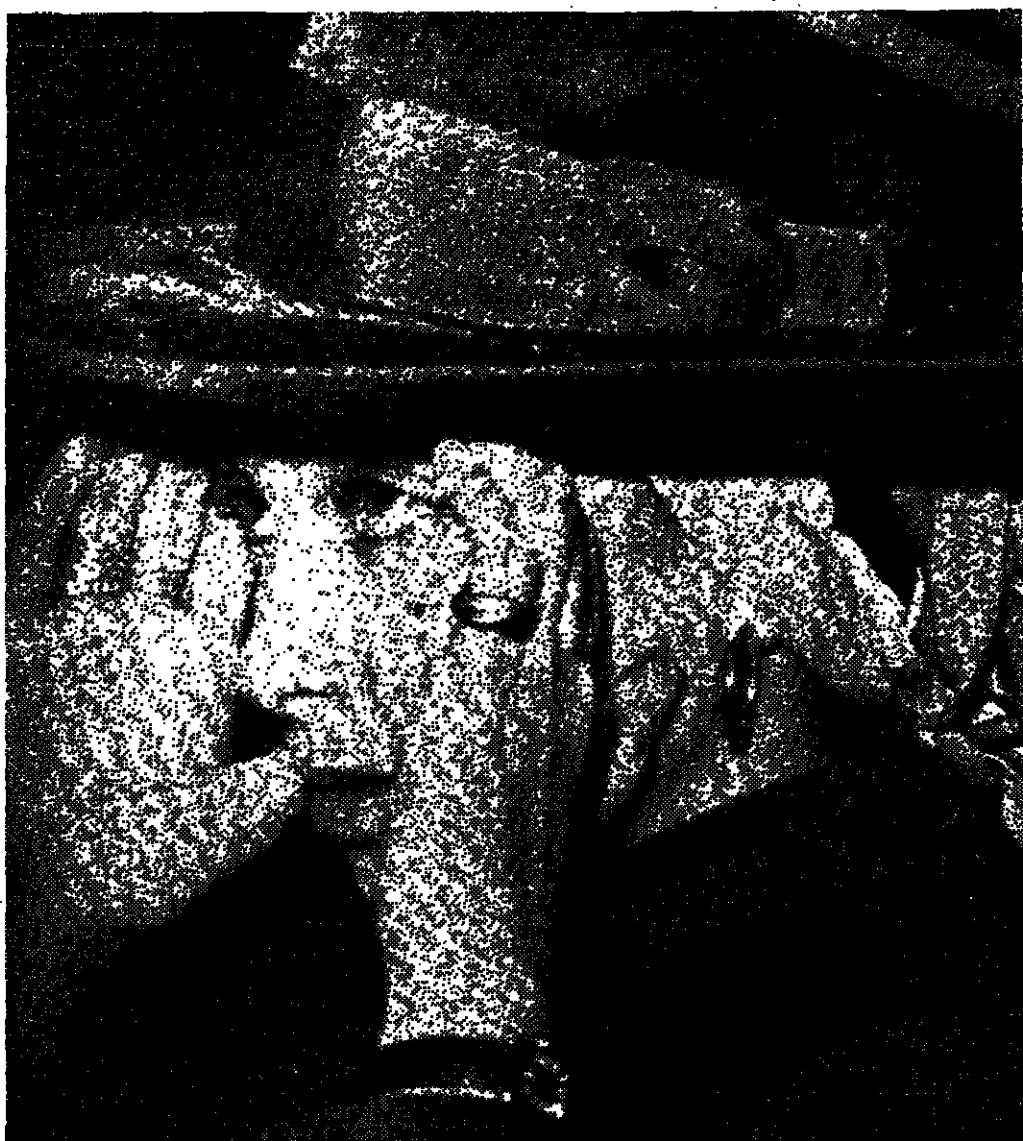
Northern Ireland's European Championship match against Spain, due to be played in Belfast on Wednesday, has been postponed. The Irish FA took this decision yesterday after consultations with the European Football Federation, to "safeguard the public, the players, and prevent any further strain on the security authorities."

The death of a Belfast housewife was yesterday described as a tragic mistake. Mrs Sarah Worthington, aged 50, of Velsheda Park, was killed by British soldiers when she was shot.

An inquest jury was told that an unidentified soldier had said in a statement he thought she was a gunman. An open verdict was returned.

An army officer could not give evidence at another Belfast inquest yesterday because IRA assassins have made him a "marked man."

The officer was threatened at a recent court hearing. Mr Richard Ferguson, for the army, told the inquest into the death of a man shot by troops. The



MRS PATRICIA WOLFSON at the High Court in London yesterday, where she revealed that £200,000 worth of jewellery given her by Mr Ralph Stolkman had been lodged in Zurich by her mother. Mr Stolkman is seeking the return of £224,000-worth of what Mrs Wolfson claims were outright presents. Report, page 5

Clamp on atom pay claim

By our Labour Staff

The Government kept its tight clamp on wage deals in the public sector by offering only marginal improvements yesterday to 13,000 atomic energy workers.

Union leaders were offered at a meeting with representatives of the Atomic Energy Authority 5p a week more than originally offered for craft workers and 15p more for labourers. This amounts to a £1.65 a week increase for skilled men and £1.30 for unskilled.

According to the AEA the offer, as it stands, would increase the average earnings of the industry by exactly 7 per cent. The unions, however, think that the increase amounts to 7.3 per cent.

A study of industry-wide agreements reached between June and September, carried out by Income Data Services, shows no evidence of a trend to smaller increases. The average increase for the 46 settlements studied by IDS was 11.8 per cent, compared with 11.5 per cent for previous agreements.

All told, 23 industries gave larger percentage increases, 22 lower, and one was unchanged. At that time of year there were, of course, fewer agreements in force, but the major industries in the public sector have yet to make theirs.

Workers defend machinery

The Westland Helicopter factory at Hayes, Middlesex, was worked on.

"If it was not for the fact that the men organised themselves into groups and formed pickets round each jig there could have been some very ugly scenes indeed." The labourers and guards were withdrawn after shop stewards met the management. Later a meeting of the men decided that if the jigs were not returned by Monday negotiations would not proceed nor would the men return to work.

Westland announced in August its intention to close Hayes in June next year but the closure is being opposed by the unions. Mr Arthur Gibbard, works convenor, said yesterday that under the direction of the management the labourers took jigs away

Lynch on razor's edge

The political strength of the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Lynch, was further eroded yesterday when Mr Desmond Folely, for long a dissident over Northern Ireland affairs, finally resigned from the Fianna Fail Parliamentary Party.

Mr Folely resigned at a meeting of the party called to discuss disciplinary action against him for criticising the Prime Minister. Mr Folely refused to recant and resigned before he could be expelled.

Mr Lynch is left with the slightest majority. At the general election of 1969 Fianna Fail had an overall majority of 7 in the Dail, 76-69. Within months his position had become difficult as the Cabinet split over Northern Ireland. Finally

From our Dublin Correspondent

he dismissed two Ministers and a third, Mr Kevin Boland, also left. A second Fianna Fail deputy, Mr Sean Sherwin joined Mr Boland this year. After the arms trials of 1970 the Government survived a series of votes of no confidence. But to do so it had to depend on the two sacked Ministers, Mr Charles Haughey, and Mr Neil Blaney, and on about half a dozen of their hard line colleagues.

Next week Mr Lynch faces a crucial debate. The Prime Minister has the support of 71 Fianna Fail deputies (some of whom are doubtful), the certain support of one independent, Mr Joe Sheridan, and the rather shaky help of a second, Mr Joe Lenehan. Against him there are 51 Fine Gael deputies, 17

Labour and two Independents, a total of 70.

There is speculation in Dublin on whether Mr Haughey and Mr Blaney would vote with Mr Lynch. If they oppose the Government or abstain, it will need only one or two hard-liners to beat Mr Lynch.

Mr Lynch could call an election before the vote or be forced to call one after it. Some members of the Labour Party who admire Mr Lynch could help him by abstaining.

Mr Folely, in his statement yesterday, said: "My political allegiances have been with Fianna Fail and still are. But he made the other side of the emotional equation."

The people at the last election did not give Fianna Fail a mandate to forget the minority in the North and allow them to be ill-treated and butchered in the way they have been."

Labour now at centre of Ulster stage

Continued from page one

financed to factual matters rather than issues of policy. But it would be surprising if he did not warn the Labour leaders of the dangers of shattering the fragile self-discipline of the Protestant majority by a hint which might be taken to herald surrender to the Catholic gunmen.

Ministers were careful yesterday not to rule out structural changes for Ulster's government in the distant future, but they insisted that no such ideas were being considered at the moment. It was said there was no intention of appointing a Ministerial "supremacy."

But Ministers are desperately seeking some major new initiative capable of stopping the slide into wholesale urban guerrilla warfare. The Government and the Opposition are likely to be ready to offer some significant new thoughts on the problem in time for the Commons debate, due to take place within the next two weeks.

Part of the background to the search for new measures is the disappointment of Ministers at the hostile reaction of the Catholic minority to Mr Faulkner's Green Paper proposals for extending the participation of Catholics. Ministers regret that Mr Faulkner's inclusion of a Catholic Minister in his Government has been greeted with derision. Each new step towards reform is being gobbled up by the remorseless advance of events.

The Labour party's newspaper "Labour Weekly" claimed yesterday that a "dramatic new breakthrough" could be expected from the Labour talks in Belfast next

week. Its report said the new policy was expected to move sharply towards the idea of direct rule from Westminster and the immediate ending of internment in Northern Ireland.

It quoted a Labour party source as saying: "We are now on the verge of a major policy announcement. The phase of the Downing Street declaration has ended. A new phase is starting, and it calls for much more radical measures even to begin to tackle Ulster's problems."

Some cynics in the Labour party fear that the Opposition might be allowing itself to become involved in a deliberate "operation" to frighten Mr Faulkner into greater cooperation with Whitehall. Dire warnings from Westminster of the consequences of refusing wholehearted cooperation might stimulate further concessions from the Unionist party at Stormont, it was said.

The wave of speculation is particularly alarming Right-wing Protestants.

Some Government officials feel it may backfire and precipitate guerrilla warfare on two fronts instead of one.

Derek Brown writes from Belfast: Mr Faulkner's visit came as a surprise yesterday in Northern Ireland, but the reaction, even from the Prime Minister's Right-wing critics, was not hostile.

Both policies would be anathema to the Unionists.

Only a little less distasteful to Mr Faulkner is Mr Wilson's 12-point plan for Ulster, which includes the suggestion of a Westminster commission with powers to veto Stormont legislation.

Some observers felt the visit would antagonise the anti-separatist, many of whom have bitter memories of the Labour Government. But loyalist reaction was mainly limited to hopes that Mr Faulkner would spell out some home truths to the Opposition leaders.

Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, who is one of the Government's main critics, said he did not attach much importance to the talks. "I imagine Mr Faulkner is going to try to get them to take a more realistic view of the situation over here," he said.

"I think loyalists will be hoping that he is going to tell Mr Callaghan to behave himself. There is no doubt that Mr Callaghan did a lot of harm to this country when he was Home Secretary, and if he comes over to Northern Ireland he may well get a very hostile reception. Mr Faulkner may be advising him to reconsider his visit."

Crash campaign

The words of two young children as they lay dying from crash injuries are being used in an accident-prevention campaign launched yesterday in a Lincolnshire police bulletin.

NUJ man dies

Mr Brian Pook, aged 65, a former chairman of the education committee of the National Union of Journalists and a former member of the Press Council, died yesterday at his home at Breamore, Hampshire. He was awarded the MBE for his pioneering work in the training of journalists.

STOP PRESS

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UK limits will shrink

From RICH NORTON in Brussels

The Common Market Ministers are negotiating here, that Britain is to maintain a ceiling over her six-mile for a number of EEC entry. But Britain's six to 12-mile has been agreed by the Common Market for some fishing in the "hinterland," the countries could status quo on limit.

At a meeting in Common Market Ministers are unable to agree a timetable, but a decision on the status quo of the matter is in mind. For a period, the present jurisdiction over limits, and the 12-mile made in the 12-day be reduced, in 1971, confined to those "the local poppers for a living on the

Instead of outlying geographical areas which have been economically criteria with no viable basis for export own rules and all access in the 12-mile fishing zone, the 12-mile zone, the Orkneys, Northern Faroes, Greenland, possibly, the north of Ireland.

The Common Market believe that should be made in England. In its 12-mile limit, and Cornwall opened up to the Common Market. Some member worried that if maintains control, it would cover the 12-mile limit, and Cornwall opened up to the Common Market.

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